The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

The Constitutional Convention.

One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence.

Amendments Relating to Reform in the Legislature and Telegraph Companies.

Frauds at Elections to be Punished by Hanging.

PHILADELPHIA, January 24, 1873.

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY.

The following preamble and resolution were offered by Mr. Littlejohn, of Philadelphia:

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States of America has passed an act, approved March 3, 1870, entitled "An Act to provide for celebrating the One Hundredth Anniversary of American Independence, by holding an International Exhibition of Arts, Manufactures and Products of the soil and mine, in the City of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, in the year 1876;

AND WHEREAS, In furtherance thereof, Congress, by act, entitled "An Act relative to the National Centennial International Exhibition to be held in the city of Philadelphia, in the year 1876, approved June 1, 1872, creating a body corporate, to be known by the name of the Centennial Board of Finance, with full power and authority to secure subscriptions of capital stock to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 as therein provided; and making it lawful for any municipal or other corporate body existing, by or under the laws of the United States, to subscribe and pay for shares of said capital stock;" therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Legislation be and hereby are instructed to prepare and report to this convention a proper article or section, to be inserted in the Constitution, whereby the Commonwealth may become a subscriber or stockholder in said corporation. The Legislature may authorize any county, city or borough, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a subscriber and stockholder in the corporation of the Centennial Board of Finance, and thus be enabled to aid in the success of the great event of the nineteenth century.

THE ENROLLMENT TAX.

By Mr. Howard, for the consideration of the Committee on Finance, Revenue and Taxation, in all cases where an enrollment tax shall be required to be paid upon any act of Assembly, such an act shall be void, unless the enrollment tax on the same shall be paid into the state treasury within the time limited by law.

By Mr. De France—*First*. That the Committee on Legislation be requested to inquire into the propriety of inserting in the Constitution the following: That no bill shall become a law until it has been fully and distinctly read on three different days in each branch of the Legislature, unless, in case of urgency, three-fourths of the members dispense with the rules, and that on the final passage of such bill in either house of the Legislature the question shall be taken by ayes and nays, to be duly entered in the Journal thereof. *Second*. That no bill shall be passed by either house of the Legislature upon the days prescribed for the adjournment of the two houses.

TELEGRAPH COMPANIES IN THE STATE.

By Mr. Brodhead—That every telegraph company organized, or doing business, in this State under the laws or authority thereof, shall have and maintain a public office in the State for the transaction of its business, where transfer of stock can be made, and in which shall be kept the books inspection books, in which shall be recorded the amount of capital stock subscribed, and by whom; the names of the owners of the stock and the amount owned by them respectively; the amount of stock paid in and the transfers of said stock; the amount of assets and liabilities, and the names and residences of officers. The directors of every telegraph company shall annually make a report, under oath, to the Auditor General of all receipts and expenditures, which report shall also include such other matter as may be required by law; that all charges by any telegraph company for messages sent shall be uniform and *pro rata*, according to air line distance. That legal process against any company may be served upon any operator, at any telegraphic station, and the wire, instruments, and all other property shall be liable to seizure and sale in any county where judgment may be awarded, and the General Assembly shall pass laws enforcing by suitable penalties the provisions of this article.

HANGING FOR ELECTION FRAUDS.

By Mr. Ellis—That the Committee on Suffrage, Elections and Representation be instructed to examine into the propriety of making the punishment of fraud at elections hanging by the neck until dead, without benefit of clergy, benefit of Executive clemency, or any other benefit whatever.

THE LEGISLATIVE REPORT.

The Convention went into committee of the whole upon the report of the Committee upon the Legislature, Mr. Charles A. Black in the chair. The pending question was the consideration of the second section.

Mr. Dunning offered an amendment making the sessions of the Legislature annual instead of biennial.

An extended debate ensued, participated in by Messrs. Buckalew, of Columbia; John M Woodward, of Schuylkill; Lear, of Allegheny, and others, when, without reaching a vote, the Convention at 2 o'clock adjourned.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25, 1873.

AGAINST INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Mr. Carter, of Lancaster, and Mr. Russel, of Bedford, presented memorials of citizens against the sale of intoxicating liquors.

The Committee on Industrial Interests and Labor asked to be discharged from the consideration of certain resolutions, including the sale of intoxicating drinks. Agreed to.

APPORTIONMENT.

By W. H. Smith, Allegheny: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Suffrage and Representation —or the proper Committee—he directed, after the number shall have been determined, to apportion the Senators and Representatives of the State, and also to make a Congressional apportionment.

FRAUD ON THE LEGISLATURE.

By Mr. Cuyler: That the Judiciary Committee be and they are hereby instructed to inquire and report in what way it is practicable to provide in the Constitution a method of judicially ascertaining whether acts of Assembly have been passed by fraud, deceipt or misrepresentation practiced upon the Legislature, and that acts so passed may be declared null and void.

RIGHTS OF CRIMINALS.

By Mr. Wherry: That the appropriate committee inquire what rights accused persons and criminals may justly be deprived of, and what constitutional provision, if any, is needed to preserve for them those individual rights which the State is bound to respect.

BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Convention went into Committee of the Whole upon the report of the Committee on Legislature.

The pending question was an amendment, offered by Mr. Darlington, of Chester, to the second section of the Constitution, making the sessions of the Legislature annual instead of biennial, as reported by the committee.

Mr. Geo. W. Biddle said that the change the committee asked was a radical one. While mere antiquity could never be argued in support of an existing evil, yet we should be careful of a crude and ill advised change of long usage, unless the usage was proved to be evil.

Mr. Biddle reviewed at length the argument that annual sessions created annual elections, and that it was not good policy to hold frequent elections on account of their damaging tendency. The objection came, he thought, with an ill grace from gentlemen who had voted in the Convention in favor of an additional election to be held in the spring. Mr. Biddle argued at great length against the proposed change, and in favor of the continuance of annual sessions.

LOUISVILLE.

New Mode of Preventing Gambling —Capital Removal.

LOUISVILLE, KY., January 25.—The new Chief of Police, Col. A. W. Johnson, to-day stationed policemen at the doors of gambling houses to register the names of all persons frequenting the houses, to have them summoned as witnesses in a case in which indictments had been found against them. Col. Johnson is determined to follow up this course and supply the judicial authorities with all proofs desired to convict the proprietors of gaming houses in the city. There is considerable excitement among the fraternity in consequence of this action, and all are closed to-night.

CAPITAL REMOVAL.

The majority of the Committee of the Legislature to-day reported in favor of the removal of the capital from Frankfort, and suggesting Louisville as the most suitable point. A minority report will be made against removal.

Arkansas Politics.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., January 25.—The Senate to-day passed a bill requiring all contests for State officers to be made before the General Assembly.

The Governor has ordered a new registration in the counties of Scott, Johnson and Greene, that the people may have an opportunity to vote on the Constitutional amendment on the 3d of March.

A great many witnesses have been summoned to appear before the Committee on Privileges and Elections at Washington in the Arkansas case.

The Governor has given a certificate of election to W. J. Hynes, Reform candidate as Congressman at Large.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Cuban Journal on the Modoc War.

Count de Chambord Recognized as the Rightful King of France—Cause of Napoleon's Death—Constitution of the Prussian Cabinet—Bismarck's Reason for Resigning the Premiership—Death of the Dowager Empress of Brazil—Machinations of the Czar of Russia in India—Collision at Sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, January 25.—Ex-Empress Eugenie has concluded to soon leave Chiselhurst. She will not, however, leave England, but will take up her residence in some other portion of the country.

[Special to N. Y. Herald.]

THE RUSSIAN INVASION OF CENTRAL ASIA.

LONDON, January 25.—There is much uneasiness in consequence of the English note to Russia regarding the disputed boundary question in Central Asia. In settlement of the relations between the two powers a few years ago on the Forsyth, the understanding was that England only had required Russia to abstain from the invasion of Afghanistan, but the boundary of that territory was left undefined. The present note declares that the northern boundary of Afghanistan commences at Lake of Siri Kol, in the Primer Steppe; thence follows the Oxus to Kadjah Saleh, and from that point westward to the Persian frontier. The note further states that England has informed the Emir of Afghanistan that he may fight the Russians if they cross this line.

The Russian reply declares that the desire of Russia is to maintain good relations with England, but it refuses to accept the indicated boundary because it includes countries which never belonged to Afghanistan, but were always independent. Russia's object in taking Khiva is apparently to establish depots and occupy the whole valley of Oxus. England draws this line to interfere with Russia's purpose, and to enable the former power the better to hold Hinderkush as a line of defence when the day of fighting comes.

DISPATCHES FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON, January 26.—M. S. Mitchell, Assistant Secretary of the British Legation at St. Petersburg, has just left London for that city. He is the bearer of important dispatches to Lord Loftus, British Ambassador.

COLLISION AT SEA.

LONDON, January 26.—The American schooner Alberti, after several weeks' buffeting with adverse winds in the channel, was run into and disabled on Saturday by a large bark, eight miles south of Lizard Light. The people on the bark refused to give her name or render any assistance. The Captain of the schooner was crushed to death while trying to put his wife on board of the bark. The Alberti succeeded in reaching port in a badly damaged condition.

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DEATH.

NEW YORK, January 26.—The London papers say, from the *post mortem* examination of the case of Napoleon, that while death was the result of shock from an operation twice undergone, added to severe suffering which followed on each occasion, and all acting upon a constitution made hereditarily diseased, it was not due to any miscarriage of the operation itself. The disease of the kidneys was pronounced to be of such a nature and so advanced that it would in any case have shortly produced a fatal result. Death followed within twenty minutes from the time the Emperor was seized with fatal symptoms, he having been unconscious throughout, and of course, insensible to pain and spared from the pangs of death.

WEST INDIES.

OPPOSITION TO REFORMS.

HAVANA, January 24.—The *Diarce* says several Cuban noblemen have asked and obtained of the Captain General permission to join in the manifestation of the Spanish Grandees against reforms in the Antilles.

THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A Havana letter says the conviction has come over all that slavery in its present form will be abolished, and not a single step has been taken to secure any other system.

A CUBAN JOURNAL ON THE MODOC WAR.

HAVANA, January 25.—The *Voz De Cuba*, in an editorial in its issue of Saturday, says: The defeat of the United States troops by the Modoc Indians is certainly a fact that does not honor much the arms of the great republic. This war of extermination has been sustained more years between civilized Americans and Indians than our own war against those who wish to drive us from our homes and country. This Indian war wounds humanity in its noblest sentiments, and is a real scandal to this century of humanitarian sensitiveness. Being so close to the frontiers of His Catholic Majesty, he ought in his next speech to the Cortes indicate to Mr. Grant how much the Spanish people are effected by the proceedings of his government against the poor Indians, and should tell the whole world that this fight against a few dozens of the possessors of the land who refrom they are to be exterminated. The king might also indicate to Grant the means he ought to employ to civilize instead of to exterminate the Indians, giving to Grant's government as an example the policy pursued by Spain against the Indians when conquering them in America.

The *Voz* also advises the principal European journals to send correspondents to find out the truth of what is passing in the Indian territories, where has occurred a defeat so dishonorable to American arms.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK EXPLAINS.

BERLIN, January 25.—Bismarck was in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, and was warmly received. He said his retirement from the ministry was entirely was occasioned solely by ill health. There was no disagreement between any of his colleagues and himself.

CONSTITUTION OF THE PRUSSIAN CABINET.

BERLIN, January 26.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday, after a speech by Prince Bismarck, General Von Roon made a statement as to the constitution of the Prussian Cabinet. He said a ministry of the empire in Prussia was impossible. A Prussian ministry must be a royal ministry, and an Imperial Chancellor must always be a Prussian.

INDIA.

MACHINATIONS OF THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

BOMBAY, January 26.—A Lahore newspaper reports that Sirdar Abdiel Rahmar, under Russian instigation, captured Fort Hissar, a dependency of Cabul, and sent the Governor of the place a prisoner to Russia. Hissar is a good starting point for the Russians in any movement they may contemplate against Afghanistan.

The same authority states that Sirdar Mahomed Isa Khan has made a successful attack on Shurabat, in Cabal. The Governor of the city was likewise captured and delivered to the Russians.

SPAIN.

PORTO RICO SLAVERY.

MADRID, January 25.—The Committee on the Abolition of Slavery in Porto Rico will present their report to the Cortes on Monday, recommending the payment of bonds to the amount of thirty million pestas for the indemnification of slave owners. Padial has announced his intention of moving several amendments still further liberalizing the bill.

OPERATIONS AGAINST CARLISTS.

MADRID, January 26.—General Moriones is actively operating against the Carlist insurgents in the Navarre and Basque Provinces.

FRANCE.

THE RIGHTFUL KING.

PARIS, January 26.—The Legitimist journals report the words of the Duke de Nemours announcing that the union of the Orleans branch with the eldest line of the house of Bourbon is complete, and that seven Princes of the Orleans family have recognized the Count de Chambord as the rightful King of France.

PORTUGAL.

DEATH OF A DOWAGER EMPRESS.

LISBON, January 26.—Dowager Empress Amelia, of Brazil, died in this city to-day, aged 61 years. She was married to Emperor Peter I., of Brazil, in 1829.

The Kansas Senatorial Contest.

ST. LOUIS, January 27.—A dispatch from Topeka, Ks., say an understanding has been quietly effected between the four leading opposition candidates, whereby they can at any moment concentrate upon one of them. Pomeroy's friends continue to claim they have eighty votes, and that he will be elected sure. The opposition claim about the same number, and are equally certain of success. As there are only one hundred and three members in the Legislature, one or the other side must be deceived as to its strength.

Trial of Mrs. Wharton.

BALTIMORE, January 25.—The examination of Dr. J. J. Reese, of Philadelphia, as medical and chemical expert, consumed the entire session of the court in the Wharton trial to-day. His testimony was a repetition of that on the former trial, with the addition of some recent improvements in the analysis. Dr. Reese gave it as his opinion, upon a hypothetical question, that the attacks of Vanness were attributable to natural causes. On his cross-examination witness stated that the symptoms attending the illness of Vanness were not inconsistent with poison by tartar emetic.

Small-Pox in Boston.

BOSTON, January 25.—The number of cases of small-pox during the week was 134, and deaths 25 more than 50 per cent. The number of cases now in the city is estimated at 322.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 25, 1873.

INDIAN MISSIONS.

At the meeting on Thursday night of the Niobrara League, an association lately organized in the Episcopal Church, in behalf of the Indian missions, Bishop Hare and others delivered addresses. Mrs. John Jacob Astor is President of the Association. Its present object in New York is raising money for the support of ladies engaged in the Indian missions.

A CHANGE IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE.

The Board of Supervisors yesterday ordered the removal of all the janitors, engineers and cleaners of the new Court House and neighboring public buildings, and the election of others in their places.

CONSTERNATION AMONG MURDERERS.

When the condemned Foster returned to his cell, after sentence, yesterday, he fell down and wept. Other prisoners in the Tombs were fearfully dismayed by Foster's sentence. Stokes and Foster now occupy adjacent cells.

STEAMSHIP SEIZED.

The steamship Moro Castle, of the Atlantic Mail line, was seized on her arrival from Havana this morning, for debt. Other steamers of the line are still under seizure. It is rumored that the company is financially embarrassed.

CUBAN PRIVATEER DISABLED.

The Cuban privateer recently fitted out at Elizabeth has been towed back disabled, her crew having deserted her.

NEW YORK, January 26, 1873.

THE FLOOD IN THE DELAWARE.

Accounts of the ravages of the late ice floes and floods in many tributaries of the Delaware River, show that large amounts of lumber have been carried away, dams destroyed and roads obstructed by immense deposits of ice left by the receding water. Dr. O. B. Maynow and wife, of Lassingville, and Mrs. Jennie Carrington, of Peapack, were drowned, by being swept from a bridge over the Little Delaware River, near Hawdon. All had been attending a donation visit at Hawden, and were returning to the Doctor's house in a sleigh at the time of the calamity. The bodies of the Doctor and Mrs. Carrington were recovered.

FIRE IN OIL WORKS.

Pratt's Astral Oil Works, occupying the block between North, Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, and First street and the river in Brooklyn, E. D., took fire this evening, and were almost totally destroyed, the loss amounting to between $50,000 and $60,000.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, January 26.—River 25 feet; falling. Arrived, Andes, Wheeling. Departed, Exchange, Pittsburgh. The Messenger is expected to depart for St. Louis. Weather cloudy; thermometer 26 at seven.

CAIRO, ILL., January 26.—Arrived.—Colorado, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Julia, St. Louis, 2; Grand Tower, St. Louis, 7. Departed—Tom Jasper, New Orleans 1 P. M.; Julia, Vicksburg, 5. The Grand Tower report heavy ice all the way out, and there are prospects of barges to-night at Greenville. The steamer Illinois was released from Island No. 2 by this rise and resumes her place in the Columbus trade. River risen 2 feet 3 inches. Snowed all day until 3 P. M.; clear to-night; mercury 28.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 26.—Cloudy and cold; snowed eighteen hours. River fallen six inches; increase of floating ice. The Grey Eagle from Louisville, and the Nilwor, at 4 A. M., were the only boats. Many regular packets are expected to arrive and depart on time to-morrow.

MEMPHIS, January 26.—Cloudy and cool. River declining. Arrived—City of Augusta, White river; Clarksville, Arkansas river. The Belle Memphis, for St. Louis, and Commonwealth, for Cairo, did not get away until this afternoon. The Arkansas Belle, for Evansville, will not get off till morning.

LOUISVILLE, January 26.—River falling; 10 feet in canal; 8 feet in chute. The ice flows out heavy. Arrived—Sam. Hale, H. S. Turner and Charmer, Cincinnati; J. S. Mercer and tow, Pittsburgh. Departed—Sam J. Hale, falls, H. S. Turner, falls, City of Cairo, canal, and Grand Lake No. 2, New Orleans; Charmer, falls, Evansville; Mollie Ragan, Madison; Brill and Sam Parker, Pittsburgh; Coal City, Cincinnati. The Smoky City went over the falls to take her tow out of the canal. The N. C. Bigley has a tow made up, and expects to leave for Memphis to-night. The Oakland and tow are laid up in the mouth of Green River, waiting for the ice to tain out. The Nashville is fired up, and expects to get through to-night for the Arkansas River.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—Arrived—City of Helena and Grand Tower. Departed—Forsythe, New Orleans. River falling; 6¼ feet of water to Cairo. Weather cloudy and cold; indications of snow. Considerable ice flowing, but not enough to seriously impede navigation.

RAILROADS.

Vera Cruz and Mexico.

HAVANA, January 25.—Mexican advices say that the festivities attending the opening of the Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad lasted a week, and were participated in by all distinguished officials. At Teperpam desperadoes placed three boulders across the track, but there was no damage except breaking the cowcatcher of the locomotive which was sent in advance of the President party.

UTAH NORTHERN NARROW GAUGE.

SALT LAKE, January 25.—At a meeting of the directors of the Utah Northern Narrow Gauge the sentiment was unanimous for the extension of the road to Helena Mountain. Work on the branch from Corinne is to be commenced immediately.

SUITS AGAINST PACIFIC ROADS.

ST. LOUIS, January 26.—It is stated that 1,100 suits are about to be entered against the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroads by citizens of Warrensburg, Sedalia, and other points on the road, for unjust discrimination in freight charges. The suits involve one million dollars.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC.

NEW YORK, January 26.—A. B. Stockwell, President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, was yesterday elected President of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, which company some time since leased the Pacific Railroad Company of Missouri.

LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., January 25.—In the House, this morning, the following bills were introduced: To allow regular shippers and receivers of freight to make commutation rates with railroad companies for periods of three months; to authorize the Governor to appoint a State Inspector of coal mines; to so amend the Criminal Code as to provide that when persons under recognizance, either to appear and answer or testify in any court, shall fail to perform the condition of such recognizance, his default shall be readered, and their recognizances forfeited in open court, and to provide for the appointment of Commissioners of Fisheries for Ohio.

In the Senate the following bills were passed: Senate bill to allow free trade in money; to make the obtaining of money or property by false pretenses punishment in the Penitentiary when the amount is over $35; when less, by imprisonment in the County Jail. It also provides a like punishment for procuring, by false pretenses, signatures to notes, bills or drafts.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, January 25.—It is reported that a steamship has been discovered sunk at the scene of the collision off Dungess lighthouse on Wednesday night. The opinion is becoming general that the vessel which ran into the Northfleet also went down with all hands before the emigrant ship could be stopped. The Spanish steamship Murillo, who landed at Dover two hours before the collision occurred, believes it was his vessel which was in collision with the Northfleet, and that both were destroyed.

The steamship Hecla has arrived out.

NEW YORK, January 25.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, has arrived.

Arrived—Algeria, from Liverpool.

LONDON, January 25.—The steamship Java has arrived out.

PORTLAND, January 25.—The steamship Polynsian has arrived from Liverpool.

Affairs in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, January 25.—The *Picayune*, in an editorial on the political complications, says: For relief we look to the plain, palpable, unmistakable interests of the Republican party, and to avoid an issue before the country on the Louisiana outrages, make Duvall shoulder the burden of his illegal iniquities, and thus relieve General Grant and the party from responsibility —to set aside the injunction and withdraw the United States troops and allow the people of Louisiana to have their own government and to manage their own affairs under their form of government.

The Centennial Celebration.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—At a conference of the Executive Committee of the Centennial Commission with members of the Legislature and City Councils to-day, it was agreed to ask the State to appropriate $1,000,000 and the city $500,000 to aid in the centennial cause. Speeches were made indicating that the appropriation will be made, and that the city and State contemplated doing so without a request.

Wabash Canal.

LAFAYETTE, IND., January 25.—The passage of the bill of the Legislature, allowing counties to subscribe and in keeping up the Wabash canal, gives very general satisfaction at all the leading towns and cities on the line of the canal.

A Murder Case Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.—The jury in the case of Police Sergeant Rodgers, charged with the murder of John Sweedle, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

The Credit Mobilier Investigation.

AMES EXAMINED AT LENGTH.

The Bill to Increase the Currency.

QUESTION OF REFUNDING TAXES.

The Proposed Commercial Internal Improvements.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

The Caldwell Bribery Investigation.

HOW VOTES ARE BOUGHT.

The Commissionership of Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, January 26, 1873.

THE COTTON TAX REFUND BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means intend to finish the consideration of the cotton tax refund bill this week. A majority of the committee are certainly against the whole scheme. As near as can be ascertained, seven are wholly opposed, one in favor of refund, and one favoring refund only on exported cotton. The friends of the bill have no hope whatever in the present Congress, but are preparing to push the scheme at the next session.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

General Butler will to-morrow make another effort to get the bill for the distribution of the Geneva award before the House.

LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

All the testimony in the Louisiana investigation before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections must be in this week. General Longstreet will be the first witness examined to-morrow morning.

REPORT OF STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats is yet in session. Eight district inspectors have submitted their reports. Two are yet to be heard from. The Board will change a few rules relative to steamboat transportation, and will have the final report ready for the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury next Saturday.

THE CAITLIN COLLECTION OF INDIAN PAINTINGS.

The heirs of Mr. Catlin, consisting of his three daughters, are about to make an application to Congress to purchase the life sized portraits of Indians and Indian scenes now stored away in Philadelphia. These paintings are the collections which were taken by him to England and there highly commended. The application will be to refer it to the Library Committee, in which an effort will be made to get a committee appointed to consider the proposition for the purchase and make a report thereon.

THE BILL TO INCREASE THE CURRENCY.

Mr. Hooper's bill to increase the currency $5,000,000 per annum for five years will be taken up by the Banking and Curreney Committee, of which he is Chairman, on Tuesday next. If the bill is jeopardized Mr. Hooper thinks it will be brought about by the efforts made to amend it by attaching provisions for free banking, which some of the members of the Banking and Currency Committee are strongly in favor of.

REDUCED AND PREPAYMENT OF POSTAGE.

The weekly newspapers in the country are beginning to show their dislike to the bill reducing the postage to two cents and requiring the postage on all newspapers to be prepaid. The proprietor of the New York *Independent* has written a letter protesting against its passage. The advocators of the bill claim that the reduction in the receipts from reduced postage will be more than made up by the amount of prepayment as at present, the Government loses $2,000,000 per annum.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

General Schenk's arduous labors to defeat the Okiahama territorial bill are highly appreciated here by every true friend to the Indians. To Gen. Schenk's, the credit of defeating such an unjust and unpopular measure solely belongs, for he worked strenuously and unflinchingly to give it a blow in every vulnerable place. Gen. Schenk's friends hope that although his time will be somewhat occupied next session with his contested election case, it will not affect his position on the Indian Committee, and that he will remain at its head, for although he is indicrimination in freight charges. The suits involve one million dollars. timately connected with the administration of Indian affairs, he is the last man to cover up abuse, fraud or wrong, and is the first man to propose and work for measures in Congress for the correction of Indian frauds and abuses.

THE QUESTION OF REFUNDING TAXES.

It was stated to-day that the committee on Ways and Means would submit a report to the House on the subject of refunding the tax on cotton. The committee it is understood has a bill prepared favoring the reform. The lobby urging the reform of the tax feel pretty certain that there is business ahead for them which will last some time, as in the event of the success of the present proposition, many an equally important scheme will be urged.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AUSTRALIA STEAMSHIPS.

A subsidy will be granted to some one of the three competing companies for a line of steamships between San Francisco and Australia, but the committee are still hesitating whether the corporation of which General Burnside is at the head will get it or some one of the other competitors.

THE PROPOSED COMMERCIAL INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The following is a correct and authorized statement of the status of the proposed Internal Improvements as broached before the committee of Congress. First, the preparation is to favor the increase and improvement of our water line connections between the Atlantic, the Gulf and the interior. Second, the Committee of Commerce nor none of its members, are committed to any particular measure above others except, perhaps, Gen. Negley, who is ardently in favor of permanent improvements of the Ohio River, but who advocates the judicious improvement of all its tributaries, natural or artificial. The committee can not, with the present view of the matter, favor the presumption that it is a great scheme involving millions of dollars, without a correspondingly advantage to the country. In considering the many measures before the committee, they will endeavor to glean out those most feasible and needful. The importance of the subject can not be understated or met by condemnation. It is impossible to obtain from the document room a copy of Gen. Negley's bill for the improvement of the James River and Kanawha Canal, the demand for the 500 copies in excess of the usual supply having been exhausted, and the House clerk states that no bill has been sought for so eagerly this session. Opposition to these improvements has manifested itself principally in the New York press, but its animus is indicated by the selfish intimation that it would direct trade from the State of New York.

THE EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Yesterday being Cabinet day, very few persons called to see the President, among those were Senators Wilson, Carpenter and Chandler, and Representative Platt.

THE CABINET.

All the Cabinet officers attended the session of yesterday except the Postmaster General, who is confined to his home by severe indisposition.

No important business was considered. Secretary Boutwell was congratulated on his success in placing the remaining $300,000,000 of the new loan, and Mr. Delano related some of his experience in Cuba, and gave a brief statement of the condition of affairs on that island at the present time.

SUSPENDED.

The Anchor Life Insurance Company, of New Jersey, has ceased to operate as a company, and the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of St. Louis, Missouri, has received a transfer of its business.

EXTENSION.

The Milwaukee Railroad has been extended from Milwaukee to Plymouth, a distance of thirty-seven miles, and the Port Royal Railroad from Port Royal to Allendale, a distance of fifty-nine miles.

DIAMOND.

[By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1873.

CREDIT MOBILIER INVESTIGATION.

At the sitting of Poland's Committee to-day, the examination of Oakes Ames was continued.

By Mr. Poland—Upon the book of the Sergeant-at-Arms containing the list of checks charged to Ames is one for $329. What was that check given for? Ames—It was a fashionable amount about those days.

Question—Will you state the transaction you had with Logan for what that check was given? Answer—Logan agreed to take ten shares of Credit Mobilier stock. I made up a statement showing the balance due him, and gave him a check for $329 due him. After that he paid me back the money, with interest. I prefer that you summon Logan, and not take my statement alone.

Q.—At what time was the contract made between you and Logan? A.—I think it was in December, 1867.

Q.—He paid no money? A.—No, sir, only that $329 he returned to me with interest.

Q.—He paid you nothing at the time of making the contract? A.—No.

Q.—You received his bond with his stock and sold them? A.—Yes.

Q.—And afterward the money dividend? A.—Yes

Q.—And after deducting the amount due you, it left a balance of $329 due him? A.—Yes, sir. I remember that the same as I do the rest.

Q.—Did Logan ever receive anything more? A.—No sir. He paid me back the $329, with interest; I think the interest amounted to two or three dollars; I can't remember dates or amounts exactly, but much poster that you will call Logan.

Q.—What was said about rescinding the contract when the money was refunded by him? A.—I don't know what was in his mind at the time.

Q.—When he paid you back the $329, was it the understanding that the stock remained as yours? A.—Yes.

Q.—So Logan made nothing? A.—No, only he has had his name carried by a check for $329.

Q.—That is all there is in this transaction? A.—Yes.

Witness, on interrogation by Merrick, said he thought the first opposition came from Logan to him in a general way; there were a great many people who thought it was going to be a profitable enterprise; thought he promised in the latter part of October, 1867, to let persons have stock assigned to him by the company; was to carry out engagements previously made; he thought he had promised some gentlemen in Congress stock prior to December, 1867, as he had been trying to get persons interested in the Union Pacific Credit Mobilier; had sacrificed some of his own stock in order to fulfill engagements he had previously made; when he found he could get more stock from the company to fulfill those engagements he did so; could not remember if he had any conversation with Colfax in letting him have Credit Mobilier stock prior to December, 1867; did not think he had any conversation with Wilson.

Mr. Patterson said he had spoken to witness previously, but witness could not remember; thought he had a conversation with Bingham and Benfield; did not remember as to Messrs Garfield and Kelley.

Judge Poland—I understand, Mr. Ames, you have some further papers which passed between yourself and Patterson.

Ames—I have.

Ames read the following receipts:

Washington, January 22, 1865.—Received of Oakes Ames eighteen hundred dollars on account of dividends received by him as trustee on stock held for my account.

[Signed.] J. W. PATTERSON.

Q.—Did you see him sign it.

A.—I wrote the receipt and he signed it.

Ames then read the following:

Boston, May 6, 1867.—Received of Oakes Ames two hundred shares of Union Pacific railroad stock, seven hundred and fifty-seven and four hundredths dollars in cash, on account of Credit Mobilier stock. There is still due on the transaction thirty shares of stock in the credit Mobilier of America, and two thousand dollars in income bonds of the Union Pacific Railway.

[Signed.] J. W. Patterson.

Witness said this paper was in his own writing, but Patterson signed it in his presence, the $1,800 and check given Patterson on the Sergeant-at-Arms. The other is on final settlement. Witness here handed in a letter written him by Patterson. He received several others, which he destroyed. This letter was written since this investigation commenced; he wanted me to make my testimony conform to it; I had lots of conversations with Patterson. The letter was read, as follows:

Washington, January 4, 1873.—Hon. Oakes Ames,—My Dear Sir: The facts in regard to the Credit Mobilier so far as I had any connection with it were as follows: You came to me one day, knowing that a want of means was a chronic evil with me, and said: "Patterson, if you would like, I can let you have thirty shares in the Credit Mobilier, which I think will be a profitable investment, and will be a good thing for you." My reply in substance was that if you had anything which I could properly invest in and out of which I could make some money I would be glad to take it, but that I had not money, that I must defer it until I could get it. Your reply was that you presumed I could have it later, when it might be convenient. You regarded it a perfectly legitimate transaction at that time. You did not and could not anticipate you should ever ask for further legislation from Congress. In respect to the road, you never did accept when it was forced upon you by the secretary. After this conversation with me you may have had the impression that I should take stock at some time, but for some reason or other, perhaps for the want of funds, I never took any of the stock. If I never had any stock in the company, I could not, as I did not, have its dividends. If pressed to know if I purchased at any time any bonds or stock of the road, you can say I did at the time they attempted to embarrass you, when the value of the stock was depressed, and I paid you the full market value for it. I paid you seven thousand dollars in money for stock and bonds. The stock I put into the hands of Morton immediately to sell as soon as it should go up reasonably in the market which he did. I saw Morton on my way through. He said he had never held any stock in the Credit Mobilier for any one, but he did not wish to have his name brought into the examination if it could be avoided. I am going to Ohio. I will see you on my return. Don't fail to correct your original statement before the committee. It must not be reported as it now stands. Very truly, &c.,

O. AMES. W. PATTERSON.

Question by Judge Merrick—Have you refreshed your memory as to the other members of Congress whom you let have stock? Ans.—Yes, sir. There are none additional except Logan. The reason I did not mention him before was that he is not a member of the House now.

By McCrary—Did Logan give you any reason for returning the money? A.—I don't think he did.

Ames—I want to say further to the committee that I have been asked why I held this stock and why I did not give it to the members themselves. The reason was that the Credit Mobilier stock itself was not entitled to dividends. He said the stock was held by him in trust, he having signed a contract making himself personally responsible, and he was the only one who could draw the dividends.

Judge Poland said he had asked Mr. Stevenson, who had introduced a resolution in the House a few days ago, as to certain other roads to be investigated. He had been informed that he should question Ames if he knew something about them.

Ames—Are you going to investigate me again?

Judge Poland made a remark about the conscience of a certain gentleman who had investments in the Credit Mobilier, and his conscience. I am getting rather a low opinion of conscience since I have been here." [Laughter.]

Ames was then questioned as to the Dubuque and Sioux City road named in Mr. Stevenson's resolution, but testified that he knew nothing of any member of Congress having received stock in the road as a gift. Witness was a stockholder; he believed that Allison and Blaine had also purchased and paid for stock in the road; no member got stock without paying for it; there was nothing immoral or corrupt about the management of the road; it had no connection with the Union Pacific.

At 10 minutes to 4 o'clock the committee adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday, Judge Poland announcing that he expected to close the investigation then.

At the session of the Wilson Special Committee, this morning, Elisha Atkins testified. Was a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier, but never director; was stockholder in the Union Pacific Railroad, and a member of the Board of Directors of that road. Witness produced a two million dollar note given by the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Credit Mobilier, dated August 4, 1869, endorsed by the trustee. He also produced an appeal bond for six hundred thousand dollars given to secure a judgment in a suit of the State of Pennsylvania against the Credit Mobilier; testified that this note was given for the purpose of securing the parties on the appeal bond against damages resulting from the suit. He presumed the reason for making the note so large was to cover a possible contingency of it being paid in stock. He remembered of an account of $126,000 being paid by the Union Pacific Railroad for expenses, but never heard that the money was used to influence legislation. Another account of $50,000 was paid before his connection with the road, of which he knew nothing. He still holds the note in the interest of the railroad company, pending a settlement with the trustees.

Oliver examined as to the expenditure of large sums of money on account of Congressional expenses. He did not care to inquire into the particulars of the expenditures, but approved the report of the committee on the subject. He supposed some of the money was spent in getting legislation through Congress for the benefit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company; understood a great deal of it was spent in the quarrels of Dr. Durant with the Fawnes and Eastern Division Railroads. Dr. Durant had disbursed $450,000, for which he produced vouchers.

The committee adjourned till ten o'clock on Monday.

CALDWELL ELECTION INVESTIGATION.

The Committee on Elections this morning resumed the Caldwell investigation. Sidney Clarke asked to have the evidence by Judge Asher before the Topeka Investigating Committee made part of the evidence in the present inquiry.

Judge Crosier objected on the ground that it was merely hearsay. The question was laid over.

At the request of Judge Crosier, the journal of the Kansas Legislature during the vote for Senator was entered in evidence. Judge Crosier also asked that Clarke's testimony before the Topeka committee be admitted in evidence.

Clarke objected, on the ground given at the last meeting when questioned upon the subject. The committee held that Clarke must read such portions as Crosier wished to use. Judge Crosier asked Clarke if he testified at Topeka that he did not furnish a list of the names of the bribed members of the Legislature to Cree, editor of the Lawrence *Democratic Standard*. Clarke could not answer the question.

G. G. Gage, of Topeka, was sworn, and examined by Mr. Morton. Was at Topeka during the Senatorial canvass;

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MONDAY, JANUARY 27, 1873.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 44½f.

GOLD closed in New York on Saturday at 113¾@114.

THE latest rumors from the scene of the late marine disaster in the English channel are to the effect that the unknown steamer which collided and sunk the Northfleet also went to the bottom with her entire crew. Our dispatches this morning will doubtless confirm or deny the truth of this terrible rumor.

ACCORDING to a statement in the New York *Tribune*, Tweed, if he shall be found guilty, can not be further punished than with a fine of $250 and imprisonment for one year. The fault is in the law punishing a misdemeanor in that State, which fixes the above penalty as the maximum. It will be a source of very general regret if this shall prove true. Tweed, the *Tribune* thinks, should have been prosecuted and convicted on twenty different indictments, and thus have received twenty years' imprisonment. In the absence of this, it thinks the trial will prove a great farce. Surely some one has blundered.

THE social revolution in Japan continues. The Christian system of reckoning time went into effect in the Empire on the first of the present month. For over twenty-five hundred years the Japanese calendar has been, as is commonly supposed in existence, and the fact that it is now dispensed with, and that of foreign nations adopted proves the vast inroads that are making on the old customs of that people. The day is to be divided into twenty four hours, instead of twelve as heretofore, and the seventh day, corresponding to the Christian Sabbath, is to be set apart as a holiday for all classes. The 25th of December is to be hereafter celebrated as a national feast day, in honor of Trinnia, the first Emperor of Japan, and others of the foreign customs are to be at once adopted. Surely the flowery and secluded Orient is bowing to the Occident, and not many years will elapse before the progress which has marked the course of the enlightened Christian nations will have stamped its full impress on the people of far off Asia.

IN the trial of Mrs. Wharton, at Baltimore, for an attempt to murder by poison Mr. Van Ness, which has been in progress for some time, Dr. Horatio G. Wood testified as follows:

"I have made toxicology a special study, and am now engaged in preparing an elaborate work on toxicology, in connection with other branches of medicine; I am also a professor of medical botany; I have heard the testimony of Mr. Van Ness and Drs. Williams and Chew; I am fully of the opinion that the attack of Mr. Van Ness on the 19th of June was a very simple form of a natural disorder, and that no person in existence could have caused the symptoms observed; I am positive that the attack of Tuesday was not due to poison, and am equally positive that no person and no compound of poisons could have occasioned the attack of the 24th of June; the first attack could have been due to strychnia, because that could not have been administered without giving a most intense bitter taste to the vehicle through which it is conveyed."

Miss Nellie Wharton testified that "after Mr. Van Ness had partaken of claret at her mother's and pronounced it bitter, the residue in the bottle was poured into a glass, which she drank, and observed nothing peculiar about the taste; when Mr. Van Ness left the house she accompanied him to the door; on her return her mother took up Mr. Van Ness' glass and drank from it more than he had; neither of them experienced any ill effects."

This begins to look as though the evidence of the accused lady's guilt is based more on imagination and suspicion than on facts. If Mrs. Wharton is innocent, which we have from the first believed, she is certainly one of the worst of victims to circumstantial evidence that history gives any account of. The sudden death and illness of so many persons in her house, or immediately following a visit there, are likely to remain an unsolved mystery, until time or the pangs of a guilty conscience shall reveal the truth. We think it has been clearly proven that Mrs. Wharton is not the Borgia which a hasty judgment would have pronounced her.

CONGRESS AND CURRENCY.

During the month of October last, there was a very decided movement made by business men, in various parts of the country, to induce Secretary Boutwell to expand the volume of currency, by re-issuing a portion of the $44,000,000 retired by Secretary McCulloch. About four a half millions were quietly put in circulation by Assistant Secretary Richardson, whereat a terrible howl was raised, it being affirmed that he had exceeded his powers. When Congress assembled, those who favored contraction made an immediate onslaught on the Secretary of the Treasury, had committees appointed and proceeded to "investigate" with an almost avowed assurance that they would censure Mr. Boutwell very severely. But it turns out that the more the subject is looked into, the clearer it becomes, that so far from there being occasion for censure, the Secretary's policy must, of necessity, become uniform and permanent. The majority of the Investigating Committee referred to, make it is true, a careful and guarded statement that the law as it stands does not favor reissues of currency, but they free the Secretary from all blame. The minority boldly affirm the propriety and necessity of the measure.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman has delivered his annual speech in favor of resumption —but this is a hobby of his, and does not at all indicate the drift of opinion. It is noticeable that the arguments employed are those which rest on credulity—not fact. Gold to-day ranges from 113 to 114. Senator Sherman would have the Treasury post a notice of resumption on its doors, under the calm assurance that there would be no rush to exchange greenbacks for gold! Of the $360,000,000 of currency now afloat, it may be safely claimed that not less that $300,000,000 are concentrated at the great money centres of the East. There are about $100,000,000 of gold in the Treasury. Is it at all difficult to see that the entire gold resources of the country are to-day within the control of speculators? The instant they could control enough of Treasury gold not to fear the influence of that institution, we would have one of the most terrible eras of speculation the country has ever witnessed—with no power in the Union able to control. The lesson of "Black Friday" is, that there is no limit to the daring of speculators. Mr. Sherman wide, and quieter counsels are beginning to rule in the Senate.

In the House there has been a decided reaction of apparent feeling. At the outset the contractionists seemed to have full sway. Now, not only are the several phases of the subject being looked into, but the counsel of the GAZETTE seems to obtain—a careful system of expansion is being favorably agitated. The idea of reducing the volume of currency is evidently abandoned, and the popular tendency is toward equalizing an annual increase of $5,000,000 of currency, to meet the growing demands of business. We are strongly convinced that the more this is considered the more popular it will become. At the present, so limited is the supply, that it must ebb and flow, west and east, at different seasons of the year, to meet special business demands. In the grain-moving and pork-packing seasons, the money centers at the East are stripped, to meet the demands of the West. During this period of western activity, commerce, manufactures, and the various industries of the East are obliged to remain comparatively inactive until the crops that shall set ships and forges in motion again. And thus it is from year to year. We incline to the opinion that the proposed increase will rectify the evil, and maintain the uniform activity of trade, in all parts of the country.

We have discussed this subject too frequently heretofore to need to elaborate the argument in favor of the $5,000,000 increase. It is, in brief, that the population, wealth and business of the country are steadily increasing from year to year, and that this increase requires a corresponding enlargement of the volume of currency for successful prosecution. The experience of our city illustrates the principle. When we had but five blast furnaces, as many rolling mills, a dozen stores and a population of ten thousand, perhaps two or three banks readily supplied monetary facilities. To-day, with our largely increased population, and forty miles of manufactories, we give active employment to the resources of a large number of banks. So of the country. Our wealth does not, like that of Europe, consolidate and remain idle, almost as rapidly as developed. We have no palaces, few splendid mansions, no grand cathedrals, or immense but unproductive works of art or architecture. We are in process of development. The wealth produced by the labor of to-day goes to develop other wealth by the toil of to-morrow. We are opening mines, subduing forests, building railroads, ploughing prairies, bridging rivers, erecting manufactories, expanding our resources with marvelous activity. All this requires working capital, and makes America, so unlike Europe, that experience in one country furnishes no argument for the other. And all this requires an increased volume of currency from year to year. Congress is on the right track, and we hope that what is proposed will speedily become a law.

FAIR PLAY FOR THE CONVENTION.

We insist on fair play for the Constitutional Convention, and protest against attempts to prejudice its work in advance. It is a body of men of which every Pennsylvanian may feel a just pride, because of their marked ability and integrity. They meet in obedience to a universal call from every portion of the State, if we throw out of the count ring politicians, speculators and peculators in the public funds, and the detestable lobby of the Legislature. We know very well that the flat has gone forth that the new Constitution must be defeated, if it interferes with the vested rights of public plunderers, or establishes a system of State administration or municipal government that will secure honesty and efficiency in the public service, and make impossible, or at least difficult, corrupt combinations of ring politicians through which the honest intentions of the people are perverted, and the functions of government usurped. It so happens that the secret reasons, such as we have indicated, for a warfare on the Convention and attempts to prejudice it with the people, constitute the essence of the reasons that have called it into being. That body is not the outgrowth of chimerical and visionary political doctors and theorists, but of the honest determination of the people of the State, irrespective of party or political considerations, that there shall be substantial reform inaugurated in the State and Municipal governments; that speculation in the public funds, or their use as an agency in political or legislative corruption, shall cease; that special legislation shall be prohibited; that there shall be some limit fixed to this piling up of municipal debt and local taxation; and that the judiciary may be made more efficient, and especially abuses corrected that have grown up in the subordinate courts of large cities.

While we protest against the effort now fairly commenced, to pass judgment upon the Constitutional Convention in advance, we do not propose the equal inconsistency of blindly indorsing its work. We shall wait until it is finished, in the meantime giving our readers every opportunity of forming a correct judgment by fair reports and reviews of its proceedings. We share with the great mass of the people of all shades of opinion, the most hopeful expectations that the Convention will meet the demand for reform that called it into being. It has now gone through the initial stage of its proceedings, and listened to a great mass of rubbish, representing some particular hobby of the individual delegates, but these have all been buried in Committee, and the Convention has now settled down to its legitimate work in the consideration of amendments that have passed the ordeal of the Standing Committees, and been reported for final action. No one with a proper appreciation of constitutional government, will cavil at the Convention for studiously and carefully considering every change proposed in the organic law. It is not an instrument that may be repealed next year, but once adopted it may mould and guide public affairs for half a century. Time is a subordinate consideration when compared with the necessity of work as near perfect as can be expected from the human understanding. The debates may be protracted —we hope not needlessly so—but the best results will be derived from the contact of strong minds in argument, and the outcome we hope will be such amendments as will relieve the State of corruption, scandal and misgovernment.

A powerful combination has been already formed to defeat the work of the Convention, on the supposition, which we hope and believe will prove correct, that it will eradicate abuses recognized and appreciated by every citizen. The men who profit by these abuses in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Harrisburg are the life and soul of this conspiracy, but they are powerless themselves unless they delude the people by false pretences, or possibly steal a party name to aid them in this work. They play a skillful game, and vie with the best citizen in denunciation of special legislation and the perversion of the State funds to individual profit. That is to cover their tracks. But their work against the new Constitution, whose main features will be a correction of these evils, will still go on. A terrific storm will be made over its minor provisions, opposition to particular features will be consolidated into opposition to the whole instrument, there will be skillful appeals to localities, and ridicule of everything that can be perverted to that use. If the Convention is wise, diligent and earnest in its labors, we do not believe the conspirators will succeed in defeating the new Constitution, and maintaining the existing order of things, so dear to their hearts and pockets. They will work hard, however, to compass their ends. Already a prominent newspaper of the west has been purchased, bag and baggage, by this combination, and has broken ground against whatever the Convention has done, is doing or may do. Of course we refer to the Pittsburgh *Commercial*. Its mission is the defeat of the new Constitution. The bugle blast of reform no longer cheers its readers. On the contrary, it treats them to misrepresentation of the Convention and the delegates, and indulges in regular "rooster" and "pinch-er" flings and insinuations at men earnestly working—no matter what may be their success—for the cure of admitted great evils affecting the State. The *Commercial* thinks the delegates "dreamers and vagarists"—not practical statesmen, like the choice spirits who annually gather in Harrisburg. "Their work," it declares, "is that of tinkers," "silly and ridiculous," and not the polished and complete product of the lobby. "No people with a gleam of intelligence will approve such an instrument," it boldly predicts, when all that the Convention has yet done is to fix a unform day for State and National elections in the Fall, and for municipal elections in the Spring, in obedience to an almost universal public sentiment.

As we stated, at the outset, we propose to judge the Convention by its work after it shall have been completed and submitted to the people. All that we ask is fair play. But, in the meantime, we shall regard it as an imperative duty to expose the tactics of the politicians and office-holders, animated by the most selfish motives, who have determined in advance on the defeat of the new Constitution, because it will interfere with certain prerogatives of theirs which have grown up as a sort of fungus in our political system.

OIL AS A FUEL.

There is at least one use to which petroleum can be put, that will in a measure compensate the well-owners for the general loss to them, occasioned by the present exceedingly low price of oil. It has long since been demonstrated that for intense heat it is the best fuel that can be obtained, and furnace and mill men are advised by experts to adopt it at once instead of coal. The suggestion would be a good one, were it not for the fact that petroleum seldom remains at a fixed price for many days at a time. Should preparations to burn it be attempted by any considerable number of mill owners, the very fact of such preparation, before a single gallon of the fluctuating fluid could be so applied, would perhaps tend to largely advance the too excitable market and make oil as a fuel wholly impossible. There is, however, a good opportunity for well-owners, during the prevailing low prices to do without coal and use oil under their boilers. This is being done, we are told, in some cases. One man at Shamburg, who used forty dollars' worth of coal each day in pumping eighty barrels of oil, now does his work with ten barrels of oil as fuel, which at two dollars per barrel, the present price at the wells, is a saving of twenty dollars each day. He is also benefitting the oil market by consuming one-eighth of his own product. This plan could be adopted throughout the oil regions, where coal is high, and it would thus have a two-fold effect. But for the reasons named, and others that could be given, one of which is its supposed danger, there is not much probability of oil as a fuel coming into general use by manufacturers. If the production could be regulated or directed as the mining of coal is, and the price of oil, like that of coal, remain at or near a stationary value for any period, then indeed might there be some probability of its coming into use as a fuel. But when we see the price one day two dollars a barrel, the next day three, and advancing an additional dollar or half dollar with each additional day, as has been the case more than once, we imagine large consumers of fuel will hesitate before attempting to base any calculations on its use as a fuel. Gentlemen, stop drilling new wells, and your oil will soon become too valuable to be burned in any way except in lamps, and will command a fair market price.

PERSONAL.

THE managing editor of the *Ledger* is William V. McKean, who earns $5,000 a year.

IT is proposed to erect a statue of the late General Lewis A. Cass at Cedar Rapids, Mich.

THE Rev. Edward Bouverie Pusey, D.D., is dangerously ill at Geneva. Dr. Pusey is in his seventy-third year.

MR. CONKAY, President, and Mr. Pellett, Cashier of the Bank of Chenango, N. Y., both dropped dead suddenly last week, within a few days of each other.

MATHIAS and Eva M. Zahn, of Lancaster, Pa., last week celebrated the sixty-first anniversary of their marriage. The husband is 84 and the wife 80 years old.

GEN. J. A. EARLY publishes a contradiction of the statement, recently made, that Stonewall Jackson was a believer in astrology, and had calculated his own "nativity."

A SON of the late Governor Ford, of Illinois, is reported to have been hanged in Caldwell county, Kansas, by a party of vigilantes, who mistook him for a horse thief.

A NEW YORK young man, who is infatuated with Lucca, spent $1,000 for boxes and bouquets during the opera season, besides sending the prima donna a superb diamond necklace.

CAPTAIN TRACY, of the British navy, late commander of Her Majesty's steamship Avon, has been permitted by the Lords of the Admiralty to accept a position in connection with the Chinese arsenal at Foo-chow.

SAMUEL J. WALKER has just sold one manufacturing site on the South branch of the Chicago river for $155,100. The same land was bought by Mr. Walker some ten years since for a little over one hundred dollars an acre.

MRS. ABBIE BREED, a member of the choir of the Episcopal Church, in Jamestown, N. Y., was taken ill at the close of the second hymn, on Sunday evening, and as she passed into the vestibule, intending to go home, fell dead.

GEORGE H. BOKER, United States Minister to Constantinople, has been made an honorary member of the Greek Syllagos, a literary society of Constantinople. The honor has never been bestowed save upon foreigners of the highest literary distinction.

A LITTLE romance about Ben. Wade's daughter and her "tall young carpenter" will have to be given up. Ben. says that to begin with, he made no objection to their marriage; in the second place that his daughter never was engaged to the carpenter in question, and thirdly that he never had a daughter.

PERE HYACINTHE made his first public appearance in Paris since his change in ecclesiastical and social position on the first Sunday evening of the year, delivering an address to a large mixed audience in M. Pressense's chapel, Taitbout, in the Rue de Provenee. He defined his position as a faithful Catholic, though not accepting certain dogmas.

THERE is a new romance connected with Sir Roger Tichborne, confirmed by two Australian journals, to the effect that the said Roger, under assumed names, was twice married while living in Australia, and is buried near Windsor, beside his first wife. A woman now living claims to be his widow. She has a photograph of him, and also of members of his family.

ROBERT BLEAKLEY, who murdered his niece, "Maud Merrill," at a house of ill-fame in New York, on the 10th of last month, is reported to be about the only murderer in the Tombs whose appearance would excite pity. His nervous manner, his scantily-furnished cell, his apparent extreme mental suffering and all his surroundings at once excite the special notice of the visitor.

AN old gentleman in Alamance county, North Carolina, knows something about the blessings of a home and family. He has had four wives, eight daughters and one son, seventy-three grandchildren, four hundred great-grandchildren, fifty great-great-grandchildren, fifteen great-great-great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-great-great-grandchildren. He thinks of marrying again.

IT is said that Signor Grattoni, one of the engineers of the Mont Cenis tunnel, has become insane from the use of mercurial hair dye. Let weaker heads beware! If a brain that helped to bore the Alps could not stand the effect of hair dye, how can those hope to preserve their equilibrium whose highest achievement at engineering is to run a tolerably straight dividing line over the middle of the cranium?

GENERAL HARNEY, one of the oldest officers in the United States service, is thus mentioned in a late letter from Sullivan, Mississippi, where he resides: "He has heard the boom of many a cannon, and marshaled his troops oftentimes on the plains of Mexico. The old gentleman is a beautiful specimen of a noble man. His locks are white with the frosts of eighty winters, and in person he is tall and erect."

"Marking" Offspring.

A writer in the *County Gentleman* says: "I would like to ask if the blood of any breed of cattle is strong enough to mark their calves? For instance, I have two Ayrshire calves, both of which have both ears notched. I asked an old breeder of Ayrshires what reason he could give for it (I know they were not done with a knife), and he said that a bull which he once owned had never failed to notch the ears of every calf he got—his own ears being notched. If any of your readers have ever known of such instances, I should be very much pleased to hear from them." To which the editor adds: "Cases of a similar kind, apparently well attested, are on record, we believe, in considerable numbers. But the evidence as to their correctness is not always as well attested as might be wished." We guess that remarkable bull died without divulging his secret.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

SOME women use paint as fiddlers do rosin, to aid in drawing a beau.

IN Buffalo, recently, a servant girl held a burglar by the leg until the police came.

A WASHERWOMAN in Philadelphia was recently robbed of $1,700, her savings of many years.

AN animal which is either a panther or an escaped tiger, is breaking up spelling-schools near Grand River, Mich.

AN Illinois husband got into the wrong house the other night, and inadvertently beat his neighbor's wife instead of his own.

TWO old bachelors at Pittsfield, Illinois, froze to death in their log cabin, the other night. They were brothers, and worth $12,000.

THE latest funny blunder occurs in a New York evening paper, in which the sentence "Muscles can be educated as well as the intellect," appears "Mules can be educated as well as the intellect."

IN Germany, when the vote of the jury stands six against six, the prisoner is acquitted. A vote of seven against five leaves the decision to the court, and in a vote of eight against four the prisoner is convicted.

AN exchange discovers that Philadelphia editors are comparatively the richest in the country. This may or may not be true; but certainly there is no other community in the country of such child-like simplicity as Philadelphia.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, N. Y., is excited by reports of a homicide in the usually quiet village of Carthage. Two teamsters, it is said, met in a narrow road, and, both refusing to turn out, quarreled, until one ran a pitchfork through the other, inflicting a mortal wound.

THERE are 31,011 slaves in Puerto Rico, of whom only 10,000 are employed in agriculture, the rest being either domestic servants, or receiving a compensation for their labor. In the whole industrial produce, that of slave labor is estimated at a quota of six per cent. only

JOHN TIERNEY, of Vassalboro, Me., died suddenly while on a visit to his sister's house at Lawrence, Mass., and his nephews are charged with poisoning him to obtain his money. The evidence is said to be so clear that if the prosecution refrain from calling chemical experts a conviction will almost certainly be obtained.

WASHINGTON correspondents of some of the Eastern papers observe a great improvement in the matters of Senators and Representatives. This is probably to be attributed to the practice of employing female secretaries. The gentle "toning" of female society is sometimes better than music to soothe the savage breast.

AN eccentric American died recently in Leeds, England, through want of the common necessaries of life. He made it a rule to live upon eight shillings and sixpence, about $2.25, a week, which he managed to do until recently, when he died from old age and insufficient food. He was 72 years of age, and said to be worth $900,000.

A POTTSVILLE man, who says he hasn't attended church for twenty years, boasts that he can remember perfectly the preacher's text on the last occasion of a visit to the sanctuary, And this is the way he remembered it, when asked what it was—"It is easier for a camel to enter a circus, than for a man to eat a package of needles."

THE deaths of the people on the Minnesota prairies who perished while seeking shelter during the blinding snow storms recently, have prompted the Governor to the suggestion that all prairie roads be fenced with wire. This would keep bewildered travelers on their road and prevent them rambling hopelessly and helplessly about, as was the case of the victims referred to.

SOME 3,000 owners of real estate in Chicago have before them the pleasing prospect of suits in Chancery, arising from the action of one Mr. George Wheeler, who, while officiating as County Clerk of that interim, gave tax deeds of their property to other persons without going through any of the usual technical formalities, except that of demanding $1 for each deed.

THE Overland China *Mail* has a "trustworthy correspondent," from whom it hears that Buddhism is to be officially displaced from its ancient and honorable position in Japan, where it will no longer be recognized by the Government. The pagodas will revert to the Emperor, and no longer support their troops of "bonzes," who shall be peremptorily directed to become either soldiers or laborers.

THE exports of cheese from the United States in 1873 amounted to 66,204,025 pounds, valued at $7,752,918. In 1860 the exports amounted to 15,515,799 pounds; in 1866, 36,411,985, and in 1870, 57,296,323. But the quantity exported in 1867, amounting to 52,752,127 pounds, realized $7,393,535, or $140,617 more than the 66,204,025 pounds exported last year. Cheese has been low during the past five or six years.

WHAT a jolly fine thing that would be if the Pennsylvania law was generally adopted! The man that made the law was a benefactor of mankind, and we mourn that we have not his name to send down to posterity. In that State, a man can prohibit his wife from receiving visits from her mother and other relatives. Think how many young men in this State who would be happy if this law existed here.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

THE Toronta *Globe* strongly favors an international gold coinage. It says: "If Germany won't go into the arrangement, why should not the other nations, especially the Western ones, do so? France, Austria, Italy, Spain, Britain, Canada and the United States might arrange matters; and in that case, if there were not absolute unification of the circulating medium, there would be harmony in a very large number of great commercial countries."

LAKE ONTARIO lately threw another tidal wave upon its shores, near the mouth of the Genessee river. The river was closed with solid ice, and, without a moment's warning, the water began to rise and the ice toward the mouth of the harbor began to crack, as if great waves were rolling under it. In less than four minutes, water, ice and all had risen over three feet and a half. This advance of water receded in a short time, and the lake and river assumed their ordinary tranquility.

THE Seth Thomas Clock Company have sent to Mansfield, Ohio, a clock six feet high, six feet wide, and four feet deep, costing $2,300. The pendulum is fourteen feet long, and the pendulum ball weighs three hundred pounds. The weights weigh over one thousand pounds each. The works are set in the lower story of the building, while the hands and dial are placed in a high tower. The gas that illuminates the dial will be turned on and off by the motions of the clock.

THE indomitable and irrepressible Barnum is busy collecting a new supply of wild animals for his next museum. A recent steamer brought a double-horned black rhinoceros from Abyssinia. He has also received four large African lions, six Bengal tigers, a pair of leopards, besides white bears, sea-lions, yaks, elands, gnus, zebras, ostriches and monkeys. Among the rare animals is a large-eared dwarf elephant, which weighs only one hundred and forty pounds. The collection will not be complete until next summer.

THERE are few States in the Union which can point to such a financial statement as that of Texas. In his recent message to the State Legislature the Governor says: "The total of the actual indebtedness of Texas amounts to the small sum of $1,662,998.78, an amount which could be paid off by a tax for a single year of less than a half of one per cent. on the taxable value of property within the State. On the other hand, we have in the treasury to offset this debt $49,279.62 in specie and $204,036.07, currency, belonging to special funds."

A CENSUS of Cuba has recently been taken, and General Sickles, receiving the result from the Spanish Government, has transmitted it to Washington. The total population of the island is placed at 1,399,811, there being 763,176 whites, 238,927 free colored, 362,288 slaves, and 34,420 Asiatics. In 1867 the population of Cuba was reported to be 1,414,508, so that in the five years that have elapsed there is apparently a decrease of 14,700. The insurrection in Cuba probably interfered with getting an accurate census of the insurgent districts last year.

THE Curator of the Woolwich (Eng.) Museum has issued a circular to sea-captains forwarding specimens to that institution, to add a little tartar-emetic to the alcohol in which they are preserved. This precaution has been rendered necessary by the habit the thirsty British seamen have of drinking up the alcohol, so that the specimens arrive at Woolwich in a very sad state of preservation. At the same time it is a curious illustration of the depravity of taste of the average British seaman. If the specimen itself cannot vitiate the alcohol sufficiently to keep him away from it, we doubt whether tartar-emetic would have an effect on the strong stomached tar.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1869.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c. furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Parr, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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165, 167 and 169
Federal St. Allegheny.

STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
BARRED NAINSOOKS,
Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets,
Piques, Swisses, Tarletaines, &c.

Great bargains in Men's Scarlet, Grey, Shetland, White, Orange and Blue

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies' Department

New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
New Color Silk Fichus,
Kid Gloves,
Lace and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Balmoral and Felt Skirts,
Underwear, Hosiery, &c., &c.

LACE CURTAINS,
MARSAILLES QUILTS,

Honey Comb Quilts,

A complete stock of
HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS.
New Carpets, new styles,
Oil Cloths, Door Mats,
Druggets, Rugs, &c., &c.,
All at lowest prices, at

WM. SEMPLE'S.

165, 167 and 169,
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

PENN ST. STORES.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

Are now receiving a large line of

Ladies' Muslin Night Dresses,

CHEMISES,

TOILET SACQUES,

DRAWERS AND SKIRTS,
To which the special attention of the ladies is called, being made in a superior manner, and offered at

Special Bargain Prices.

A LARGE LOT OF

New Hamburg Embroideries

OPENED TO-DAY.

Ladies' Cloaks and Sacques Below Cost.
NOS. 197 AND 199

PENN AVENUE.

NEW GOODS

Opened Since January 1st.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

Full Line in all Departments
Suited to present season.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,

239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.

H. J. LYNCH,

No. 96 Market Street.
Just received a splendid stock of
Sacques and Talmas,
Silk Velvets,
Velveteens and
Beaver Cloth.
COUNTRY BLANKETS, SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS in great variety.

PIANOS, ORGANS, &c.

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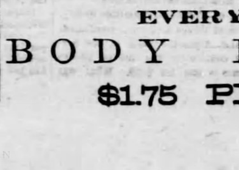

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Estey's Renowned COTTAGE ORGAN can only be purchased of the General Agents
BARR & KNAKE, No. 12 Sixth Street,
Sole Agents for the
BRADBURY AND SCHOMACKER PIANOS.
A large assortment of Opera Music, *Latest, Best* and *Cheapest* editions published in this and other countries.
Send for catalogue and price list. no21

AN ORDINANCE—For the Opening of Euclid avenue in the borough of Bellevue.

Be it enacted by the Burgess and Council of the Borough of Bellevue, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,

That the street known as Marion avenue in the plot of this Borough, commencing at Lincoln avenue at the corner of Samuel Cluney and James Carson, and extending to Laurel avenue, near the lands of H. J. Hammond, be and the same is hereby declared a public highway, and that the name of said avenue shall be Euclid avenue, and the same is hereby widened to the width of fifty (50) feet according to a survey of John Mitchell, made May the 15th, 1872, which was approved by Council, October 7th, A. D. 1872.

Ordained and enacted into a law January 20th, A. D. 1873.

SAMUEL CLANEY,
Burgess.
W. R. JOHNSTON,
Secretary pro. tem. ja24:g3

Pennsylvania Female College,

FIFTH AVENUE, EAST END,
Offers a thorough course of instruction and a pleasant home. No solicitation where known, but for the benefit of those at a distance who would inquire, reference can be had to the following gentlemen who have daughters in the institution:
Hon. G. W. SCOFIELD, Warren, Pa.
Hon. J. S. MCJUNKIN, Butler, Pa.
Hon. DAVID MILLER, Xenia, O.
Gen. A. B. MCCALMONT, Franklin, Pa.
Rev. J. F. HUTCHISON, Madison, Indiana.
A set Term begins February 21.
Apply to JAS. BLACK, D. D., President, Pittsburgh.
ja22:g58-MWF

HENRY McCALLUM,

51 FIFTH AVENUE,
CARPETS!
EVERY GRADE
BODY BRUSSELS
$1.75 PER YARD.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.

New Dress Goods,

New styles, at very low prices.

AT 25 CENTS, HEAVY

BLACK POPLINS,

Very cheap.
Striped Poplins,
Brocaded Poplins,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Striped Alpacas,
All good bargains.

BLACK SILKS

VERY LOW.

STRIPED SILKS.

AT 18¾ CENTS, NEW STYLES

TYCOON REPPS,

For Wrappers, a great bargain.
Stock complete and fresh bargains always to be had at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

SOILED GOODS.

Previous to taking stock we offer a large lot of heavy

Country Blankets,

Slightly soiled, at much less than cost.
Also, a job lot of

WHITE QUILTS,

Slightly soiled, at a great bargain.
Also, a large lot of

REMNANTS,

Of low, medium and high priced Dress Goods, at about half the original cost.

Five Cases Dark Prints,

Slightly imperfect, at 6 cents.
ONE CASE 36-INCH

SHIRTING MUSLIN,

AT 10 CENTS.
Five cases fine 4-4 soft finished

Bleached Muslin

Of a well known make, usually sold at 12½ cents, at 12½ cents.
The above goods are all sold at much less than their value and are well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

A. W. ERWIN & CO.,

172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETINGS.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.

Have just received for the
FALL TRADE
An unusually attractive assortment of
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings, &c.,
In styles and qualities never before shown in this market, all of which they are prepared to sell at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction.

OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Avenue.

CARPETS.

FALL STOCK.

Tapestry Brussels, very choice.
Body Brussels, newest styles.
Two and Three Ply, latest coloring.
Druggets, all widths.
Drugget Squares, all sizes.
List, Rag, Cottage and Hemp Carpet, cheap.
All of the above goods we offer less than spring price

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

21 Fifth Avenue.

Faber & Van Doren,

367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

Pickersgill, Lyons & Co.,

NO. 141 WOOD STREET,
Have a large assortment of CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS, PORCELAIN PAINTINGS, and the latest novelties in

Photograph and Picture Frames

which they offer at reasonable prices.
Fine Mantel and Pier Glasses
a Specialty. de15-MWF

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165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny City, Pa.

Less than Present Market Value

THE FOLLOWING GOODS, VIZ:

Two cases 4-4 very heavy Bleached Muslin at 12½c.
One case 4-4 soft finish Bleached Muslin at 14½c, by the piece, will compare favorably with Lonsdale.
One case heavy Undressed Bleached Muslin at 12½ cents by the piece, equal to Wamsutta goods.
9-4 and 10-4 Bleached and Brown sheetings.
Table Linens, Turkey Red Damasks.
Linen Towels and Crashes.

SHIRT FRONTS.

We would call particular attention to a new style and shape Shirt Front, the most perfect-fitting front manufactured.

THREE BARGAINS.

Heavy Black Poplin Alpacas at 31c, worth 50c.
Black Alpacas at 37½c, worth 50c.
Black Alpacas at 39c, worth 60c.

Special Bargains.

Fine Black Mohairs at 62c and 87½c.
New Dress Goods.
New Hamburg Embroideries.

BOGGS & BUHL,

128 Federal Street, Allegheny.
STOVES, RANGES, &c.

THE

FIERY FURNACE,

MANUFACTURED BY

Graff, Hugus & Co.,

ALSO,
NILES' IMPROVED

Star Range.

Improved Double-Oven

BOSTON RANGE,

VAN'S PATENT

PORTABLE RANGE,

Parlor and Cook Stoves,
Fine and Common Enameled Grate Fronts, Fine and Common Enameled Fenders, Nickel Plated Grate Fronts, Nickel Plated Fenders, Wash House Furniture, Wash House Stoves, Coal Hole Doors.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

620 and 208 Liberty Street

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Human and Artificial Hair Goods
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We are always receiving new goods and all the latest styles as soon as they are out. Also, a good stock of everything in the Real and Imitation Hair line can be found at 79 Fourth avenue, nearly opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. Ladies and Children's Hair Dressed and Shampooed, either at the above or at your residence, by faithful hair workers. Switches and Curls made of combings.

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121 LIBERTY ST., COR. FIFTH,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
IRON AND WOOD
Working Machinery,
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MANUFACTURERS' SUPPLIES.
Have in store a full stock of Deane Steam Pumps, Jackson Governors, Rods and Dies, Machinery, &c., &c. Repairing promptly attended to. oct5-MWF

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SPORTING AND MINING POWDER.
I am now prepared to supply this very superior Powder to Sportsmen, Furnacemen, Contractors and dealers by KEG or CAR LOAD,

AT LOW PRICES.

Safety Fuse constantly on hand.
ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 10 Seventh street, (late Irwin street,
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Fine Stationery
AND
Card Engraving.
Orders by mail receive prompt attention.
1033 CHESTNUT STREET,
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H. WARD,

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER
No. 269 Franklin Street, Allegheny.
Ask your Grocer for
WARD'S BREAD.

Geo. B. Miltenberger

SOLE AGENT FOR
The Kedzie Water Fil

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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates, collected for Our Patrons and Bankers' Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES BRADY & CO.

TRADESMENS NAT'L BANK,

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Capital, - - $400,000

Ira B. McVay & Co.,

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We offer for Sale at par and accrued interest $1,000 Birmingham Market House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. $10,000 South Pittsburgh School House 8 Per Cent. Bonds. Free from Taxes.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Shoe and Leather SAVINGS BANK,

No. 14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL - - - $200,000.

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Buy and sell on commission all kinds of

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Collections made on all accessible points. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and prompt returns remitted.

Transfer Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest and most reliable lines to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 25, 1873.

The local money market remains in about the same condition as it has been for several weeks past. The banks are generally able to meet the legitimate demands of their regular customers, but yet they do not seem to have much at command for the accommodation of outsiders. Rates, in consequence, remain very much as before; and the only real difference between the market now and what it was before the beginning of the year, lies in the fact, that paper *now* can be more readily placed than *then*, but rates are still kept up—higher, indeed, than they ought to be. Prime paper, well endorsed, rules steady at 8 to 10 per cent; second class paper is so much out of favor that we can present no quotations. This rate for commercial paper of the best character is too high—higher than manufacturers and business men can afford to pay for any extended time. Such a rate may do in an emergency, but if these present high rates continue, it cannot but bring disaster to our manufacturing and commercial interests. The question naturally arises, is there no remedy for this state of affairs? We hear on every side various remedies suggested—every financial doctor imagining that his own peculiar specific is the only sure and infallible cure for a sick market. Some of these specifics may appear very fine in theory, but are utterly worthless in practice. Among these plans suggested is that for the issue of additional currency by the Government or the banks; but those who recommend this plan forget that the issuing of paper money does not create wealth—paper money at best being but the representative of value, and not value itself.

It seems to us that one reason why money maintains so high a rate is that very nearly all our banks pay interest on their deposits. This plan has been becoming more general in the past two years, and it is decidedly hurtful to the business community. Banks who pay interest must increase their rates to customers to make up their interest accounts; hence the additional burdens in increased rates imposed upon the business community.

We are glad to see that efforts are being made to repeal the usury laws of our State. Money is a commodity governed as all other commodities are—by the laws of supply and demand—and the less restrictions are placed on the legitimate traffic in money the better will it be for all classes. Gold has remained at about the same figure as yesterday, closing at 113⅞. The market in gold is looking upward, with a fair prospect of an advance.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Friday says: "Money continues in fair supply, but the demand is sufficiently active to give employment to all that is offering. The banks are able to meet the requirements of the legitimate trade of their customers, which contributes to make money comparatively easy on the street. On call money is plenty at 6 per cent. For first class three to four months' paper the rates rule steady at 9 to 10 per cent. Second class paper is so much out of favor that we can scarcely venture a quotation on it."

In the New York stock market, prices for the past few days have not only been fairly maintained, but the "bulls" for the time appear to have the advantage. The market to-day closed strong, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Union Pacific, which were exceptionally weak.

The act of March 10, 1866, imposed a tax on dividends and coupons of railroads and certain corporations, and those dividends and coupons belonged to "non-resident" aliens. Eighteen months ago it was first discovered that the New York and Erie Railroad Company had neglected to return their sterling interest and pay tax on the same. Assessment was at once ordered and made on all coupons falling due within fifteen months of the time of the assessment. Owing to a statutory limitation the assessment on the rest was barred. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has directed the District Attorney of New York to commence a suit against the company, in appropriate form, for the recovery of the amount, the assessment of which was thus barred. The amount involved is nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., banker and brokers, No. 56 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Saturday.
Gold	113⅞
U. S. 6s—1881	116¾
" —coupons	116¾
5-20—1862	115¾
5-20—1864	115¾
" 1865	115¾
" 1865 new	115¾
" 1867	116
" 1868—coupons	116¾
10-40s	114
10-40s—coupons	113¾
7-30s	114½
New 5 per cents	114¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	105½
Erie	65¾
R. H. & E.	8⅝
C. C. & I. C.	38¼
St. Paul	54¾
Do. preferred	83
Michigan Southern	95¾
Do Central	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90¼
Rock Island	113½
Do. preferred	89¾
Pacific Mail	34¾
Atlantic Mail	8¾
Western Union Telegraph	84¾
Ohio & Mississippi	30¾
Union Pacific	26½
Toledo & Wabash	39¾
Fort Wayne	97¾
Adams Express	98
American Express	57
United States Express	77⅞
Harlem	138¾

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., brokers and bankers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	58
Reading R. R.	97¾
United Co's New Jersey	191
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	102
A. V. R. R. 7.30's	91
Central Transportation	47¾

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 25, 1873.

APPLES—There is a fair jobbing trade, but with a supply considerably in excess of the demand prices are barely maintained, ranging from $2 25@2 50 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—Is quoted with sales at 50 to 55c per gallon for fair to good, and 56 to 60 for choice.

BEANS—Sales by a jobbing way at $2 50 to $2 75 per bushel, the outside figure for prime navy.

BROOM CORN—The arrivals have been increasing recently, but notwithstanding stocks are accumulating, prices are unchanged, ranging from 4¼ to 6½c per lb, according to quality.

BUTTER—There has been an active demand during the week, the better grades but prices are not quotably higher; prime to choice roll, 25@26c. Low grade butter is in fair demand but at low prices, say 8 to 10c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Continues dull, and almost out of season, but as stocks are light prices are nominally unchanged, $4 50@4 75.

CANNED GOODS—Quiet, but an increased demand is confidently expected next month. Tomatoes, $1 30@2 25 per dozen; Tomatoes, $2 25@2 75; Winslow's Corn, $3.

CARBON OIL—There has been no change to report during the past two days; we continue to quote at 17 to 17½ for round lots—usual advance charged for small lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7 50 per case in first hands, and $8 in a jobbing way.

CRANBERRIES—Selected's sell at Carey's, $14 per bbl; common, $10@12.

DRESSED HOGS—$5 5/8 per lb.

CHEESE—Is in demand for good stock and prime Goshen is quoted firm at 16½@17c. Prime Ohio Sweitzer, 16@16½c.

EGGS—The supply is fully increasing but the supply, especially of fresh, is very light, and prices in consequence are still maintained; fresh 30@30c.

DRIED FRUIT—Trade is still reported dull, but an early improvement in the demand is confidently looked for; prices are nominally unchanged. Apples, 5@6c; Black-berries, 10@12 Peaches, 20@24; Pitted Cherries, 20@22; unpitted, 6@8c.

FEATHERS—Are in good demand and firm, and it is feared that the receipts will be diminished for some time to come in consequence of the heavy rains in the west; prices, however, are not quotably higher; spring wheat flours, $8 to $8.50—the outside figure for choice Minnesotas, and $9.50 Shelled Corn continues quiet and unchanged, 57@58 on track, and 60@60 free in elevator. Rye is quoted at 80@85c per bush, but little is offering within the past week, and it is hard to obtain anything more, notwithstanding a decline of 10 cents has occurred in the west much under one dollar. Spring Barley, 90 to 95; fall, 95 to $1.00.

GROCERIES—Coffee is quieting down east and, under the influence of the decline in Rio gold, 23@23½c; Java, 28@30c; Laguayra, 25@25½c; Costa Rica, 24@24½c; Maracaibo, 24@24½c; Rio, 21@23c; Mocha, 30@32c; Golden Rio, 25@26c; Prime to choice, 27@28c. Sugars continue quiet and unchanged.

MOLASSES—Crushed, 13¼c; Granulated, 13¼c; Powdered, 13¼c; A Coffee, 12¾c; B, 12½c; C, 12c; C, 11¾c; Porto Rico, 75@80c.

Orleans—Common, 45@50c; Fair, 52@55c; Good, 58@60c; Prime to choice, 65@70c; Roasted, in lb packages 27c; loose, 26@27c; Syrup, 90c@$1.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 55@60c; Sugar House, 45@50c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

SALT—There is no improvement in the demand for baled, and with stocks accumulating the market is dull and prices are weak; coarse is quoted at $2 25@2 30, on track according to quality.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is quoted at $3.75 to the trade, and $3 75@4 in a jobbing way; Clover seed, $5 in first hands and $5 75 in a small way. Flax Seed is scarce, and the mills are taking all that offers at $2 35.

TALLOW—Unchanged at 8@8¼c.

WHISKY—Highwines may be quoted at 93@94c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, SATURDAY, January 25, 1873.

ARRIVALS.

The arrivals of the different kinds of stock at these yards during the week ending this morning, as reported at the Smithfield street yard master, were as follows:

	Local.	Through.
Cattle	147 cars.	
Hogs	191 "	34 "
Sheep	83 "	21 "
Horses		21 "
Mules		1 "
Total	423	214 "
Total last week	436	187 "

CATTLE.

The market opened dull and continued so up until Wednesday evening; then a better feeling of confidence by buyers, but they were all determined on having cheaper cattle, and sellers, finding that they would not realize enough to ship east on their own account, concluded to make the reduction, and from this until the close fairly active, but prices, as we already stated, at a decline of from 25 to 35c per cwt. The average quality was scarcely as good as it has been recently, as, so far as we could learn, there were but two or three bunches of what could be called prime to extra, and they went off at good shipping stock, but of the finer grades the supply was unusually light. Prime to extra 1,400 to 1,500 pounds, may be quoted at 5@5½c, there were no droves sold above 6¼, but we are cognizant of one bunch for which 6c could have been obtained, and of another for which it was refused.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 197 good 1,250 lowa steers at 5¼@5¾, averaging 1,336, at 5.00; 18 cows heifers and stags at 4.20; 34 good Ohio steers, 1,250 at 6¼; 19 common, 57 at 4.75, and 51 lambs at 5½; mor. 11.25; Cloves, 26c; Ginger, 25.

RICE—Carolina, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 55@60c; Sugar House, 45@50c; Ginger, 25.

Porter Klemed bought this morning 58 head, ranging in weight from 1,050 to 1400, at from 5 to 6¼. Peter was on the sick list for a couple of weeks, but having recovered himself, is back to work with will. Voettter & Co. bought something like 225 at prices ranging from 4.90 to 5.50. Nearly all of these were shipped to New York; in addition there were a good many bought on Thursday and Friday for Philadelphia, and to-day there were but very few cattle in the pens unsold.

HOGS.

The hog market has been very steady all week, but closes firm and higher, the last two days of the past 24 hours having been very light, which was owing to the stock trains being delayed by the snow storm west and it is expected that the receipts will be comparatively light for some days to come, for the same reason. The market was very much active this forenoon, both the York and Philadelphia buyers taking hold pretty freely, causing an advance of from 5c to 10c per cwt., and at noon all there were very few hogs remaining in the pens unsold. Light hogs, of the quality being equal, sell quite as high as the best Philadelphia or heavy ones, and western dealers should bear this in mind. We now quote as follows: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 6¼@6½c; Yorkers, 6¼@6¾c; prime to extra Yorkers, 4.60@4.70; coarse heavy hogs, 4.30@4.50. Buyers look at the quality as to shipping weight, and those who ship in coarse heavy hogs, expecting to realize full prices will be disappointed.

SHEEP.

The market has been fairly active all week, and, notwithstanding there was, if anything, more than an average supply, prices have been fully sustained, and we are not sure but what good stock brought a slight advance. As will be seen, the arrivals footed up 83 cars of sheep, 21 cars were billed through, leaving 85 cars to be sold in this market, and, as those who are at all cognizant of the trade, will know this was a full supply, but as we have already stated, full prices were realized, and to-day there were but some half dozen cars in the pens unsold. Prime extra fine wool, 95@100 lbs, 6¼@6¾; 85 to 90 lbs, 6.00@6.25; 75 to 80 lbs, 5.00@5.50; prime to extra open wool, 125 to 150 lbs, 7.00@7.50; 110 lbs, 5.50@6.50. Sales: 126 open wool, 127 lbs, at 7¼; 140 extra, 126 lbs, at 7.90; 145 prime, 112 lbs, at 7.30. Trade was rather quiet yesterday and to-day, but the outlook was not discouraging, and prices are fully maintained.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, January 25, 1873.

The crude market was firm and somewhat excited during the first part of the week, and for a time over 25c per bbl was established; since the advance, however, trade has subsided somewhat, so far at least as our market is concerned, as both refiners and bankers generally refuse to pay the advance, and yesterday and to-day it was quoted easier, in the producing region, though, as yet, there has been no quotable decline in prices. It would seem, however, that notwithstanding the demand has fallen off, the producers are very much limited, which would indicate that the producers are calculating on sustaining present prices, and, for aught we know, of pushing it up still higher. It is reported that the production has fallen off largely during the past two or three weeks, the extremely low prices having curtailed development, and this, too, as might be expected, is advanced as a strong argument in favor of higher prices. It is difficult to give accurate quotations as prices are entirely nominal; we did hear of an offer to sell at $2.17½, free on cars, which is a fraction less than 22c per gallon delivered here.

There has been a little more life in the refined market this week, but it was by no means active, and there is still plenty of room for improvement. The export trade continues very meagre, judging from the scarcity of eastern orders, but there has been considerable inquiry from the west, and prices, in sympathy with the raw material, are a shade firmer. We now quote at 19½c for free on cars, and 21@21¼ delivered in Philadelphia. Sale of 500 barrels reported to-day at 21c. The market continues fairly supplied with crude, both York and Philadelphia buyers taking hold pretty freely, causing an advance of from 5c to 10c per cwt., and at noon all there were very few hogs remaining in the pens unsold. Light hogs, of the quality being equal, sell quite as high as the best Philadelphia or heavy ones, and western dealers should bear this in mind. We now quote as follows: Philadelphia and Baltimore, 6¼@6½c; Yorkers, 6¼@6¾

HOME NEWS.

On the Way.

Last evening a telegram was received at the Mayor's office, from John Byrne, the Mayor of Buffalo, stating that Chief of Police Irwin, of this city, had left on the 12:40 train yesterday afternoon for Pittsburgh, with the burglars Stark and Burdell. The Chief and his traveling companions will probably arrive here some time to-day.

International Exposition at Vienna, 1873.

Those who desire to send articles to the above named Exposition are respectfully informed that the undersigned procures permit-certificates, good until December 31st, 1873, and that he is able to give all requisite information. Applications should be made without delay. Special preparations for this year's travel to Europe, particularly to Vienna, have personally been made by MAX BRANDUSI,
165 Smithfield street.

Young Snow-Ballers in Limbo.

Officer Moran last evening brought to the lock-up four boys, named John Hickey, John Bracken, John Brown and Wm. McAllister, whom he caught snow-balling passing sleighs and other vehicles on Penn street, much to the danger of their occupants. Many complaints have come in from the residents of Bardstown and vicinity of the action of a gang of boys, of which these are a part, who throw stones and other missiles at passing vehicles, without regard to the occupants thereof. The Mayor will deal severely with all such young miscreants as persist in snow-balling passing vehicles. They come up for a hearing this morning.

Death from Drinking.

On Sunday morning about one o'clock, officer Samuel Williams arrested a man named David Jones, whom he found on Penn street between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets in bodily state of intoxication. The officer took him to the Twelfth ward station house, where he died in less than an hour. Yesterday, Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains. A son-in-law of the deceased testified that Jones had been drinking previous to his death. The jury then returned a verdict of death from intemperance. Deceased was a native of Wales, thirty-six years of age, and had been employed as a puddler by Ross, Graf & Co.

Killed by a Locomotive.

On last Saturday James McKenna, a stone-mason by occupation, about fifty years of age, was run over and killed, at Cork's Run Tunnel, on the Panhandle Railroad. Shortly after noon, deceased, who had formerly been in the employ of the railroad company, and who was slightly deaf, was walking along the track and did not hear the warning whistle of the locomotive which came upon him instantly, crushing him to death. Coroner West held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict of accidental death was returned. Deceased was unmarried and had no relatives living near here. The remains were interred at the expense of the county.

Bagging a Burglar.

Last Friday afternoon Mr. James Owens, whose house at Roddebaugh Station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was robbed a short time since, was walking along Penn avenue in this city when he suddenly met the burglar face to face. The robber, a man named Hartman, was a larger man than Mr. Owens, but the latter captured him and took him to a place of security over night, when he acknowledged the theft. On Saturday Hartman was placed in the lockup, and subsequently taken to Greensburg, where Mr. Owens will make an information against him. The stolen goods were recovered about four miles out the Connellsville Railroad where they had been stored away in a house.

Injured by a Fall Downstairs.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. John Smith, a carpenter residing at No. 270 Federal street, Allegheny, was about to descend the stairs of his residence for some purpose, his foot caught on the top step and he was precipitated to the bottom, some fifteen feet. His family, hearing the noise of the fall, immediately repaired to the spot, where they found Mr. Smith almost insensible, profusely bleeding and unable to rise. They carried him to his room, when Dr. W. W. Cole was hastily summoned, who found the unfortunate man's left shoulder blade broken, considerably bruised, but not otherwise injured. He was in pain, and the doctor did all in his power to alleviate his suffering. Last evening he was doing well.

Tributes of Respect.

The Members of the Pittsburgh Bar assembled in the District Court Room, on Saturday morning, to take action in reference to the demise of Mr. H. P. Mueller and Mr. George Watson. Mr. Robert Woods, President, and Messrs. W. D. Moore, J. H. Baldwin and J. J. Siebeneck were chosen Vice-Presidents, and C. Magee, Secretary.

Messrs. Hampton, Hasbrouck and Watson, were appointed a committee on resolutions in reference to the case of Mr. Mueller, and Messrs. Bailey, Gazzam and Judge Kirkpatrick in reference to Mr. Watson. Appropriate resolutions were presented from last Committee meeting and adopted, after addresses by Messrs. Moore, Watson, Siebeneck, Bailey, Robb, McCleery and Judge Stowe.

Business Meeting of the Y. M. C. A.

The business meeting of the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday evening was well attended by young men, and quite an interesting meeting was held. After forty minutes of devotional exercises, the meeting was called to order by H. K. Porter, Esq., and the business of the evening proceeded with.

Reports full of encouragement and interest were presented from the noon-day and Saturday night meetings, from the Committees on Strangers at Hotels, Tracts, Evening Reception, Editorial, Music, Lectures, and from various cottage meetings. The Music Committee announced a concert to be given on Tuesday evening, Feb. 4, by the Orphean Quartette Club, of the Western Theo. Seminary. Several persons were then elected members, after which the subject for the evening, "Our Spiritual Work," was taken up, and a very interesting discussion followed, in which was participated in by Messrs. Jennings, Woods, Kesler, Lincoln, Bailey, Coughey, Shultz, Logan, Minor and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

Charged With Adultery.

On Saturday night John Shea was arrested by the police on a charge of driving his wife out of doors, and acting in a very disorderly manner at his house on Penn, near Fourteenth street. He was taken to the lock-up, where his wife appeared shortly and related a very sad story, in which she charged her husband with adultery and bigamy. The woman stated that she formerly lived with the prisoner at Washington, D. C., but that her husband, some time ago, left Washington for this city to find work here. When he reached Pittsburgh he engaged as a warehouseman in a Liberty street grocery house. He had been here but a short time, she said, when he became intimate with a woman whom he afterwards married, and to whom was lately born a child, the consequence of the illegal marriage. Mrs. Shea says that she was not aware of this state of affairs until she arrived in this jcity, in response to a letter written from her husband. When she came she found her husband intoxicated, and was thrown from the house where her husband's paramour was lying sick. Yesterday Shea was fined fifty dollars for disorderly conduct, but last night the woman paid the fine, and her husband released. She refused to prosecute the case against her husband further, and left the two left the lock-up together, apparently having smoothed over their domestic difficulties.

BEAVER FALLS.

More Chinamen Trouble Apprehended.

It is reported that another new lot of celestials are on their way from China for Beaver Falls, and that they will be here in a few days, to go to work for the cutlery company. The workmen and the people generally of the place are commencing to enter their protest rather loudly. Great trouble is apprehended in the near future when these men arrive. The elements certainly at the Falls, betoken no kindly spirit towards the disciples of Confucius. The war cloud is raising, and the mutterings are too loud to be looked at lightly, undoubtedly where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. Sooner or later certainly some serious outbreak will occur. A word and warning in time may, however, prevent a serious result. We do not want to see repeated here the bloody scenes of California, as have peace and quietness. Undoubtedly the workmen of Beaver have some grievances which ought to be righted, but two wrongs will never make a right.

THE CITY ATTORNEY.

The Action of the Finance Committee.

The action of the Finance Committee in selecting a City Attorney, as is usual, will come before Councils to-day. Hitherto the candidate nominated by the Committee has been confirmed by Councils without opposition, and this method of setting, which would otherwise be a perplexing question, has given general satisfaction. The recent decision of the Committee, however, in fixing upon a new man for the ensuing term has occasioned some discussion—as changes generally do—but we have taken no part in it. We believe that the Finance Committee would select no man for the office who was not capable of filling it, and of properly protecting the legal interests of the city, and as they have fixed upon Mr. Brigel-ow, we think his nomination ought to be confirmed, as it doubtless will be, confirmed. The gentleman, though one of the younger members of the legal fraternity, has had the advantage of a training under one of the best lawyers at the bar, and has established a reputation as a close student, and an Attorney of fine legal judgment.

THE OLD GUARD.

Meeting of Mexican Veterans.

An adjourned meeting of the Mexican veterans was held at the armory of the Duquesne Greys Saturday evening. Deputy Mayor Barker in the chair, and Capt. Cooley acting as Secretary. Major Maurice Wallace, chairman of the executive committee to procure hall, collect funds and call meetings, reported, and the committee was continued.

Remarks were made by a number of those present, each taking grounds against any attempt to interfere with the homestead law as it now stands, and against any new grants of land which could by any possibility fall into the hands of speculators. All they ask is that the Government will award the few survivors of the war with Mexico such additional compensation for services rendered as shall place them on a footing of equality with those who served in the late war.

A committee, consisting of Deputy Mayor Barker, Col. F. H. Collins and F. W. Yarlett, was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress setting forth their claims for a pension. Major Maurice Wallace was designated as a suitable person to visit Washington to look after the interests of the Mexican Veterans, after which the meeting adjourned to meet at the same hall on Saturday evening next, when the memorial will be ready for signatures.

THE STATE FINANCES.

A few Items of Local Interest From Auditor General Allen's Annual Report.

Several days ago we published a detailed statement of the revenues and expenses of the State as shown by the annual statement of Auditor General Allen, and having since received a copy of the report, we extract therefrom a few items of local interest.

Among the revenues of the Commonwealth there are enumerated the following from sources in our vicinity.

AUCTION COMMISSIONS.

Henry Hunter, Allegheny City	$	185 80
A. Legrate, " "		375 00
H. B. Hunter, " "		187 50
C. L. Halbert, " "		25 00
John Harder, " "		25 00
Nathan Whiting, Pittsburgh		750 00
A. McIlwaine, "		750 00
S. Zugwine, "		750 00

TAX ON BANK STOCKS.

Allegheny county	$	41,702 62
Bank of Pittsburgh		11,518 37
Duquesne Savings Bank		627 00
Butler Savings Bank		570 00
Dollar Savings Bank, Uniontow.n		475 00
First National, Brownsville		712 50
" " Butler		950 00
" " Franklin		950 00
" " Sharon		1,197 50
" " New Castle		1,445 00

TAX ON CORPORATION STOCKS.

Citizens' Passenger Railway	$	2,200 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad		2,596 02
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad		4,986 96
Lawrence Railroad		2,417 97
Mount Pleasant and Broadford Railroad		198 61
New Castle and Beaver Valley Railroad		3,300 00
Pennsylvania Railroad		184,715 12
Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester street Railway		1,000 00
Pittsburgh and Birmingham street Railway		270 00
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad		6,778 08
Panhandle Railroad		1,557 55
Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co		210 00
Allegheny Bridge		1,875 00
Birmingham Bridge		627 00
Monongahela Bridge		1,329 16
Hand street Bridge		750 00
Sharpsburg Bridge		452 75
Butler Plank Road		96 00
Perrysville Plank Road		54 30
Brady's Bend Iron Company		330 00
Cambria " "		9,663 15
Dunbar " "		561 00
Fairchance Uniontown		900 00
Connellsville Gas Coal Co		225 00
Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company		2,158 72
Pennsylvania Coal Company		32,000 00
Pittsburgh Coal		5,670 50
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Coal Co.		1,181 10
Allemania Insurance Co		500 00
Alleghany Insurance Co		150 00
Ben Franklin "		600 00
Boatmen's "		990 00
Cash "		700 00
Citizen's "		500 00
City "		87 30
Eureka "		334 35
Enterprise "		200 00
Federal Insurance Company		40 00
German "		800 00
Homestead Bank and Life Insurance		358 80
Ins. M. Insurance		1,125 00
Monongahela "		250 00
Pennsylvania "		240 00
Peoples' "		300 00
Pittsburgh "		750 00
Allegheny Gas Co		1,400 00
Pittsburgh "		2,810 25
Columbia Oil Co		13,225 00
Dalzell "		2,000 00
Western Union Telegraph Co		1,017 50
Pennsylvania Salt Co		104 61
Pittsburgh Spar Co		91 31
American Button Hole and Overseaming Machine Co		4,891 25
Beaver Falls Cutlery Co		375 00
Credit Mobilier of America		29,152 50
Commercial Printing Co		132 15
Eagle Cotton Mills		750 00
Monongahela Incline Plane		325 00
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator		2,861 72

TAX ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Allegheny County	$	49,470 30

TAX ON LOANS.

J. F. Denniston, late Treasurer Allegheny Co	$	79 80
C. L. Magee, Treasurer Pittsburgh		253 25
A. J. Cochran, former Treasurer Pittsburgh		242 61
Ormsby Borough		300 00
Allegheny Valley Railroad		595 00
Citizens' Passenger Railway		377 00
Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad		16,212 87
Pennsylvania Salt Company		1,000 99
Pennsylvania Railroad		97,893 41
Birmingham Railway		82 22
Manchester "		76 48

TAX ON NETT EARNINGS.

Allegheny Bridge		1,241 46
Allegheny Trust Co		742 00
Artisan's Insurance		81 72
Allemania Insurance		143 46
Butler Savings Bank		67 77
Ben Franklin Insurance Co		123 03
Citizen's Passenger Railway		1,522 06
Citizen's Insurance Co		324 42
Central Bank		610 10
Dollar Savings Bank		291 75
Dalzell Petroleum Co		643 14
Enterprise Savings Bank		122 92
Enterprise Insurance Co		60 19
Fifth Avenue Bank		385 74
Franklin Savings Bank		252 96
Fort Pitt Banking Co		1,066 83
German Fire Insurance		1,302 66
Monongahela Incline Plane		1718
M. & M. Insurance		948 95
Manchester Savings Bank		222 94
National Insurance Company		254 28
Pittsburgh Insurance		142 45
Pittsburgh Gas Company		4,511 75
Birmingham Railway		34 20
People's Savings Bank, Allegheny		329 27
Hand Street Bridge		482 84
Manchester Passenger Railway		1,016 36
Pennsylvania Insurance Company		410 06
Pittsburgh Grain Elevator		2,237 37
Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Company		1,102 77
Pittsburgh Coal Company		5,656 34
Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Company		1,483 22
Pittsburgh Coal Mining		1,179 41
Sharpsburg Plank Road		112 93
Sharpsburg Bridge		127 24
Western Insurance Company		760 75
N. Holmes & Sons		622 71

TAX ON GROSS RECEIPTS.

Allegheny Valley Railroad		7,364 30
Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad		728 67
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago		10,323 73
"Panhandle" Railroad		16,401 77

TAX ON TONNAGE.

Allegheny Valley Railroad		10,867 45
Pennsylvania Railroad Co		91,488 19
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company		7,505 01
Panhandle Railroad Company		21,253 57
Connellsville Railroad Company		36,251 85

TAX ON WRITS, DEEDS, &c.

Joseph Rose, Prothonotary		5,609 30
J. H. Gray, Register		122 00
Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder		9,762 00

TAX ON OFFICES.

Joseph Brown, Clerk of Courts	$2,935 73	

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

J. H. Gray, Register Allegheny Co	$43,325 69	

LICENSES.

Taverns	$49,466 83	
Retailers	17,975 55	
Theatres, Circuses, &c	1,643.00	
Billiard rooms, &c	1,594 49	
Eating Houses, &c	4,627 50	
Peddlers	535 80	
Brokers	3,046 45	
Distillers and Brewers	1,780 55	

From the statement accompanying the list of receipts and expenditures, we gather the following items showing the valuation of personal property in Allegheny county, the assessments, &c., &c.:

Population	262,373
Taxables	59,562
Property subject to 3 mill tax	$13,090,000
Property subject to 1 mill tax	$160,900
Assessment of tax	$52,600,000

POCKETING THE BILLS.

Nine Sets of Billiard Balls Stolen—The Supposed Thieves Arrested and the Ivory Recovered.

On Saturday morning when the billiard hall at No. 31 Fifth avenue, was opened to resume business, it was discovered that nine sets of ivory balls, valued at $325, had been stolen from the parlor. Information was immediately left with the detectives, and Officers Wilmot and Messner set about to search for the guilty parties. A colored man named Albert Miller, employed as a janitor at the Parlor, was first interviewed, but immediately disappeared almost edge of the alarm. He afterwards acknowledged to Mr. S. H. Jeffries, one of the proprietors of the Parlor, that on Saturday morning, shortly after midnight, as he was getting ready to close up, two men entered, and after making a few casual remarks, asked him if he slept there over night. To this he replied no, and the two men left. Those men, Walter M. Boyd and James Nicholson, were at once suspected, and an information was made against them and the negro, Miller. Soon after being arrested, Boyd confessed his complicity in the robbery, and accompanying the detectives to his boarding house, produced from under the carpet of the stairs, an Adams Express receipt for a box of goods shipped to Alliance, Ohio. The box, he said, contained the balls, and according to the receipt, had been shipped to J. M. Arthurs by M. Mead. A telegram was immediately sent to Alliance for the return of the box, and an answer was soon received, stating that it was on its way. The prisoners will come up before the Mayor for a hearing to-day. Nicholson is said to be connected with a respectable family of Allegheny, while Boyd is a stranger here.

A RIDE THAT WASN'T TAKEN.

Stealing a Horse and Sleigh—The Property Recovered.

Last evening a young man, intent upon having a nice sleigh ride, hitched up his spanking bay to an A No. 1 cutter, and started for a congenial partner, on Fifth avenue. Before proceeding into the house to inform his fair one, and make her aware of the fact that he was ready to take her upon the pleasant journey, he hitched his horse. She got ready, and they started out to enter the vehicle, but what was their disappointment when they found that their rig was gone. The young man calmly reviewed the situation, took the lady into the house, and made Detective Scott aware of the misfortune that had befallen him. The officer, with commendable enterprise, immediately went to work at the case. He, however, while going up Liberty street about eleven o'clock, found the horse and sleigh safely coming down. No one being with them, he at once took possession of the property, and brought it to Patterson's livery stable.

The horse looked as though he was most awfully driven, the lather and foam standing upon him some two inches.

Clerk Wanted.

A young man who can give good references, and who writes a fair, plain hand, wanted as an assistant book-keeper and entry clerk, at a moderate salary. Address, in his own writing, Lock Box 457, Pittsburgh Postoffice. 2

BREVITIES.

....And still more snow.

....The good sleighing continues.

....More Chinamen for Beaver Falls.

....City Councils meet this afternoon.

....A fair attendance at the churches yesterday.

....Despite the cold, this climate is getting rather warm for burglars.

....The new cage for the Lieutenants of the Police force have been received.

....Five fifty dollar fines were paid into the city treasury yesterday at the Mayor's early court, at the suggestion of His Honor.

....The verdict in the Corbett breach of promise case was six hundred dollars. It is supposed that was the value of a lacerated heart.

....The Ordinance Committee of Councils met on Saturday afternoon and elected Hill Burwin, Esq., Chairman. No other business was transacted.

....A rumor prevailed on the street yesterday to the effect that one of our largest manufactoring firms had met with financial embarrassments which will cause their suspension.

....On Friday night a room at the Keystone Hotel, occupied by C. W. Loor and Robert Toy was entered by a thief who took a new suit of clothes, some shirt studs and seventy-five dollars in money.

....While a prominent merchant was returning to his home on Thursday night last at Shady Side, he was waylaid and robbed of a wallet containing three hundred and thirty-five dollars. The detectives are working up the case.

....Burglars entered the house of Wm. Hood, No. 63 Twelfth street, early Saturday morning, and proceeded to help themselves to a good breakfast which they had placed on the table, when they were interrupted and made their escape through a window.

....At a meeting of the Police Committee, of Allegheny Councils, held on Saturday evening, Dr. W. W. Cole was elected Physician to the lock-up for the ensuing year. Action in regard to the increase of the pay of the force was postponed till the regular meeting.

....One of the castings to be used for the clock tower on City Hall was placed in the City building on Saturday, and in order that its appearance might not delude the public into the belief that it was a musical instrument some one had written on it, "Take Notice—this is not an organ."

....A meeting of master builders is to be held at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, Friday afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of effecting an organization and to establish a book of prices for the present style of architecture. The question of establishing a library for the society will also be discussed.

....The parties who own the charter for the bridge over the Youghiogheny River ask that the height be reduced from sixty to forty feet. The coal men think they could better afford to build the bridge themselves than have it only forty feet high, as in that case it would impede navigation greatly to their injury.

....Lieutenant Hyer states that on Thursday night last officer Harrison of the South Side while patrolling his beat, about one o'clock found the store of Mrs. John Taylor open. He notified the proprietress, who lives above the store, and in return she assailed him with a torrent of abuse, telling him to go to— and mind his own business.

....A prominent citizen of the South Side, and the Treasurer of the Grand Army of the Republic, disappeared a few days ago, and it is said that $365 belonging to the Post has simultaneously departed. Considerable anxiety is expressed by his friends, some of whom fear that he has met with foul play, while others hint at an abscondance.

....Can't we have Mrs. Jane Shane Bly, who lectured so acceptably at East Liberty the other night, on the Mercantile Library rostrum? She would draw a the audience and delight them too. We hope the above hint will be acted on.

....The Lecture Committee of the Y. M. L. A. It is not generally known that this lady is the estimable wife of one of our prominent merchants, Mr. David Bly, of Elkins, Bly & Co.

....The alarm from box 35, Allegheny, was occasioned by a slight fire in a No. 34 Federal street, on Saturday morning. No damage. The Grant Hose while proceeding to the fire was wrecked in trying to avoid a wagon that was approaching. One of the wheels of the carriage caught in a car track, snapping the axle, letting the whole rig down and precipitating the firemen in the snow. No one hurt.

....The Market Committee of the Allegheny Councils at their next meeting, will take into consideration the making of considerable changes in the present market house. They propose roofing and covering the open ends, altering the gas fixtures, and in one of the corners, fit up a room for the accommodation of the clerk of the market, besides making such other alterations as will make it more comfortable and convenient to the public.

....On Saturday afternoon the non-explosive oil case,—in which Fire Marshal Butler had entered suit against P. Weisenger & Co., for harboring combustible material in the city limits—came up before the Mayor for a further hearing. The defense failed to produce the witness who testified to having used the oil which they considered safe. All the testimony was completed, and next Saturday afternoon fixed as the time for hearing the arguments of the counsel.

....The great clock for the new City Hall arrived on Saturday, and will soon be placed in the tower. The clock was made by Messrs. Howard and Co., and will be placed in its position by Mr. James Reed. The dials, which are seven feet in diameter, are to be illuminated, and will tell the time at night as well as day. The clock will be regulated by an electric attachment with the Allegheny Observatory, and this will be under the supervision of Prof. Langley, of the Observatory.

....The Confluence accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Washington & Baltimore Railroad, due here at 10:55 a. m., was thrown from the track on Saturday morning at a point about one mile east of Connellsville. The engine and tender rolled over an embankment, and engineer and fireman went over with it. They were badly bruised, but were not seriously hurt. Conductor George Whaley was slightly injured, as was also one of the brakemen. One passenwaf slightly hurt. The train was delayed one hour.

....The mortuary report of Allegheny for the week ending January 25th is as follows: White, 16; colored, 1. Males, 9; females, 8. Old age; 1; brain fever, 1; typhoid, 2; spinal meningitis, 1; inflamation of brain, 1; acute gastrius, 1; pneumonia, 2; erysipelas, 2; scrofula, 1; congestion, 1; inflamation of bowels, 1; natural cause, 1; still born, 1; nervous fever, 1; dropsy, 1; consumption, 1. Under one year of age, 2; between one and five, 5; between five and ten, 3; between thirty and forty, 1; between forty and fifty, 2; between fifty and sixty, 2; between sixty and seventy, 1; between seventy and eighty, 1. Total, 17.

....The Erie *Dispatch* says the lowest estimates made of the expenses and costs of the Story Farm case put the amount at above $20,000. There were three appearances at court, with about 150 witnesses, most of whom came from long distances, and at the second term they were here nearly three weeks—after which the withdrawal of the suit were not announced, but it is pretty well understood that neither was to tax a bill of costs, each settling their own, and that the plaintiffs were to get $88,000. The estimate of expenses under the fees of attorneys, which amounts to no inconsiderable sum, as there were as many as nine attorneys on the case at one time and large fees were paid.

....An interesting Habeas Corpus case was called up in the District Court on Saturday. It was that of Jennie Hamilton against the Sister Superior of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, and the relator applied for the writ to gain possession of her two children, Ona and Emma Patterson, aged respectively five and nine years. Answer was made to the writ this morning that the children were legally indentured to the institution, and the register of the Asylum was produced in evidence. The indenture contains a provision that the mother of the children shall pay a weekly sum of $1.50 each for maintenance, and the stipulation is made that if this sum is not paid for six consecutive months the children are to be considered as indentured unconditionally. The Court held the question whether such an indenture was binding under advisement.

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

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THIRTY-SEVEN cases were disposed of from the lock-up by the Mayor at the hearing yesterday morning. Most of them were ordinary drunks or "rags." Seven of them were sent to the work-house, and the remainder released upon the payment of their fines.

ROBERT SCOTT while at a Church fair at the wigwam on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, on Saturday evening in a drunken condition, raised considerable disturbance, he was arrested and placed in the lock-up. A short time after he was let of by leaving thirty dollars for his appearance. As soon as he was released, he in company with a man named Thomas Cooper, repaired to the saloon of one McGuire, in the Ninth ward, where they raised another disturbance. They were again arrested and yesterday morning they were brought before the Mayor who fined Cooper twenty-five and Scott fifty dollars as the price of their entertainment. They paid their fines.

The Victor Sewing Machine Company are desirous of forming a business connection with a responsible party or parties in Pittsburgh, to assume control of the sale of their celebrated Sewing Machine "VICTOR." To experienced sewing machine men this is a rare opportunity, as the manner of conducting business, and terms cannot fail to be satisfactory. The unparalled success of the "VICTOR," both East and West, warrants the assertion that it can be made a success here. Machines can be examined and tested at Messrs. Stevenson's, 93 Market street, and all applications should be addressed to

J. L. FERGUSON, Manager,
6t 1227 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

First term examinations of the Episcopal Classical Academy, will be held on Wednesday and Thursday next. Closing exercises on Friday.

The Second term begins Monday, Feb. 3.

Those interested in the right education of boys, are respectfully invited to visit the school. Rooms 84 Grant street. mhr.

THE COURTS.

Saturday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

The following sentences were passed in this Court on Saturday.

Sarah Jane Bowers, for felonious assault and battery in shooting at her husband, F. H. Bowers, was sentenced to an imprisonment of one year in the county work house. Samuel Dougherty was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the work house for felonious assault and battery, in shooting at and wounding Matthew Cronin. Henry Knolls, convicted of felonious assault and battery in shooting and wounding Jacob Ehrler, a Birmingham butcher, on the 18th of last month, was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years and three months. Michael Burns, assault and battery on Robert McKinney, twenty days in jail. Elizabeth Tobin, selling liquor without license, fined $50 and costs. Anna Muffin, larceny, twenty days in jail. Henry Wenzel, maintaining a nuisance, sentenced to pay costs and remove nuisance. Henry Kampe, convicted of the larceny of a lot of old iron valued at twenty-five dollars, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years and three months to the penitentiary. Robert Anderson and Dorshaltz, convicted of entering the brewery of John Gangswisch in the Sixteenth ward, breaking open a desk and taking therefrom a quantity of postage stamps, a microscope and $139.72, were sentenced to pay costs and go six months to the work house. Thomas Sproul, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Michael O'Leary, felonious assault and battery, three months in the work-house. Hamilton B. Austin, assault and battery, fined twenty dollars. Alexander S. Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Emfline Tomlinson, assault and battery, fined ten dollars. Wm. Rafferty, for assault and battery, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND COLLIER.

In this Court nothing but routine business was transacted. The "roll cases" of McClurkan vs. Lockhart, Frew & Co. have been continued over to the next term.

Trial List for To-day.

77. Altenbaugh vs. Union Borough.
105. Nobbs & M'Kee vs. Louther et al.
126. American Steel Co. vs. Faber.
183. McKee vs. Jones.
28. Fisher Bros. vs. Boymer.
194. Ridge vs. Robinson et al.
195. Wellington, Kidder & Co. vs. Weller Brothers.
196. Logue vs. Selferth.
197. Ortleib & Co. vs. McKee.
198. Geisner vs. Davis.
199. Bell vs. Murdock.
200. Stewart for use vs. Keeper.
204. Manhattan Ins. Co. vs. McLaughlin.
205. Euber vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
206. Dutz vs. Berger et ux.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

No business of public interest was transacted in this Court on Saturday.

Trial List for To-day.

130. Walthour vs. Fass.
131. Gibson vs. Federal street & P. V. R. R.
85. Fochtermar vs. Osbser.
98. Wallace vs. Houdel.
116. Wash vs. German Savings Bank.
99. Blackburn & Son vs. West.
125 Hawley vs. Hogan.
134. Stewart vs. Hosack, *et al.*

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Injunctions ordered against the First National bank of Northeast, Pa., and J. L. Brookins, of People's Savings Institution of Northeast, Pa., and Commissioners of N. I. Ferrin, bankrupt, of Erie county.

Bernard Schlesinger, bankrupt, of Luzerne county, presented his petition for discharge and an order was made for his final examination before register Willard, of Scranton.

An injunction was ordered to be issued against David Smith & Co., in execution for creditors of A. and E. C. McPherson, bankrupts, of Parker Landing.

On motion of the assignees of Patrick Featherston, bankrupt, of Allegheny city, presented, order was made for the sale of certain real estate free from encumbrance, except the mortgage in favor of the German Savings Bank for the sum of $2,500.

Thos. W. Hudson, of Luzerne county, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Willard, of Scranton.

Samuel Duff of this city, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy against J. A. Crawford, of the same place. The usual order issued.

James W. Lea, of the Third ward, Allegheny, filed a petition for the adjudication of himself in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shafer.

A CHICAGO REPORTER'S CHEEK.

A Few Words of Good Advice.

The Chicago *Tribune*, of the 19th instant, contains a worked up and laborious article on "How a Pittsburgh reporter manufactured a sensation." The enterprise of that reporter is not such that he was ever made to create a sensation. Dyspepsia must have had a sad effect upon him. Clark street ramblings intermingled with Washington street tunnellings must have demoralized him. He is evidently bound for California, or Jacksonville, or Mayhap worse Maj. Edwards may yet have to frown upon him with his portly form. The young man apparently after considering and severely criticising the GAZETTE reporter for his mendacity goes on to say, and gobbles the following tender lines which he credits to our reporter. The title is exquisite, and the words most tender. Here it is:

I'M THINKING OF THEE.

I'm thinking of thee, dearly beloved!
I'm thinking of thee, and yet
I am not happy, my heart is sad,
When not with thee, my Pet.

If Ingomar loved when Parthenia sang
When home she could not forget;
Shall I not love when absent from thee,
My own, my darling Pet.

We may talk of life without woman, or love,
Of freedom from care and regret;
Life is a blank with me when away
From thee, my only Pet.

Is it folly to be entirely lost
In a feeling we cannot regret?
If so, I charge the folly to thee,
My own, my beautiful Pet.

Was anything ever more original written? *Tribune* be not discouraged, go forward, pack up the remnant of your glory, take with you the only untursned paper collar you have left, among the "Modocs" you may be happy. Pittsburgh reporters will contribute to your welfare by occasionally sending you specimens of your by-gone civilization. Go! Go! Be happy. Learn the error of your way. Try not again to foist upon a forbearing public such eminations from your pen, for vigilance committees have been talked of for a long time in Calhoun, and you do not know to what rash act you may incite them.

THE TYPOS.

The Job Printers' Strike—How it Stands.

The Typographical Union, No. 7, at a meeting held on the 11th of January, passed an amendment to their scale of prices regulating book and job printing offices, and three weeks notice of the change was given to the proprietors and the several establishments acquiesced in the change; but the Union claim that the proprietors have secretely entered into an agreement among themselves not to employ any one engaged in the change who had been discharged from the other offices, and that they printed circulars containing the names of Jeanie Hamilton and Emma Patterson, and the relator applied for the writ to gain possession of her two children, Ona and Emma Patterson, aged respectively five and nine years. Answer was made to the writ this morning that the children were legally indentured to the institution, and the register of the Asylum was produced in evidence. The indenture contains a provision that the mother of the children shall pay a weekly sum of $1.50 each for maintenance, and the stipulation is made that if this sum is not paid for six consecutive months the children are to be considered as indentured unconditionally. The Court held the question whether such an indenture was binding under advisement.

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